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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 313.—Major Edmond Morits Illington, I.M.S., combined privilege leave and furlough to Europe without medical certificate for one year and six months, from or after the 7th July 1909, under articles 280, 283 and 308 (5) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 314.—Captain Henry Kirkpatrick, I.M.S., combined privilege leave and furlough to Europe without medical certificate for one year and six months, from or after the 16th June 1909, under articles 280, 283 and 308 (5) of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Gazetted, June 1, 1909.

No. 315.—Captain Thomas William Hanley, I.M.S., to act as Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Second Surgeon, General Hospital, with Port and Marine duties, Medical Inspector of Seamen and Port Health Officer, Madras, during the employment of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick James Crawford, I.M.S., on other duty or until further orders.

No. 316.—Captain Frederick Colin Rogers, I.M.S., to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tinnevelly, with medical charge of the Jail, Palamcottah, during the employment of Major Alfred Miller, I.M.S., on other duty or until further orders.

No. 317.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Franklin Gonsalves to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddapah, during the employment of Captain David Claude Kemp, I.M.S., on other duty or until further orders.

CANCELMENT OF POSTING.

Octacamund, June 5, 1909.

No. 318.—Notification No. 301, Public, published on page 499 of Part I in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 1st June 1909, posting Mr. S. Burn, I.C.S., to the Sermadevi division is cancelled.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Octacamund, June 1, 1909.

No. 319.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the undermentioned missionary to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the Act :—

Rev. Henry William Whyte of the London Missionary Society, residing at Waltair in the district of Vizagapatam.

No. 320.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned missionaries to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras :—

Rev. Henry William Whyte of the London Missionary Society, residing at Waltair in the district of Vizagapatam.

Rev. Jegannaden Arokyam of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Mettuppatti in the district of Trichinopoly.

Octacamund, June 3, 1909.

Jerraptelu William of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Rajahmundry, in the district of Godavari.

VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES MOUNTED RIFLES.

No. 321.—Major Henry Mansfield Knight leave out of India for one year on private affairs from the 1st July 1909 or date of departure.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

No. 322.—Lieutenant Wilfred Fraser Smith leave to India for four months from the 16th May 1909 or date of departure.

TRANSFER.

Octacamund, June 3, 1909.

MADRAS RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

No. 323.—Lieutenant-Colonel Herman Bonham-Carter to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 24th May 1909.

NOTIFICATION.

Octacamund, June 3, 1909.

No. 324.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 13th May 1909.

No. 2223.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following addition shall be made to clause 3, part I, of the schedule to the rules regarding the use of uniform by officers in civil employ published with the Home Department notification No. 1970, dated the 15th April 1909 :

Inspector-General of Excise and Salt.

The 18th May 1909.

No. 2237.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Director General, Indian Medical Service, will take rank in article 25 of the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with the Home Department notification No. 625, dated the 10th February 1909.

The 21st May 1909.

No. 2312.—The following rules regarding the presentation of Indian gentlemen at His Majesty's Levées by the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India are published for general information :

Rules regarding the presentation of Indian gentlemen at His Majesty's Levees by the Political Aide-de-Camp.

1. No Student, as such, shall be considered eligible for presentation until he has been called to the Bar (if studying law) or taken his Degree (if a University Student), or his Diploma, or similar distinction, if studying for any other profession, provided that, in the case of Law Students, the Political Aide de-Camp, at his discretion, may submit to the Lord Chamberlain for presentation the name of a Student who, having passed his final examination, is awaiting call to the Bar and would return to India before another opportunity could occur for presenting himself at a Levée.

2. In the case of Indian Visitors to England evidence must be adduced that the applicant has been received at a Levée or Durbar held by the Viceroy of India, or the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the Province to which he belongs, or, if he be the subject of a Native State, that he is a "Durbari" in the Indian acceptation of that term.

3. Young men visiting England, to whom neither of the above rules is applicable, will be treated, if of age, as eligible for presentation at a Levée if their fathers would be eligible under Rule 2.

4. All applications for presentation or attendance at a Levée must be submitted to the Political Aide-de-Camp at least a fortnight before the date announced for the Levée.

5. Indian dress, with patent leather shoes, must invariably be worn by all Indian gentlemen who are presented at or attend a Levée, by application through the Political Aide-de-Camp.

28th October 1908.

MEDICAL.

The 21st May 1909.

Resolution by the Government of India, Home Department.

No. 558.—The following correspondence regarding the restriction of the growth of the Indian Medical Service and the employment of medical practitioners recruited in India, is published for general information :—

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON,
9th August 1907.

No. 137 (Military).

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

I desire to invite the attention of Your Excellency's Government to Lord George Hamilton's despatches, Military, No. 6, 18th January 1900 and Public, No. 167, 13th December 1900. In the closing paragraph of the last despatch my predecessor observed: "It would be of much great benefit to India generally that medical men should establish themselves in private practice in the country in the same way as they do in other parts of Her Majesty's Empire without entering the medical service connected with the army, that I am unwilling to accept proposals based upon the assumption that sufficient medical qualifications will never be found in or elsewhere outside the Indian Medical Service." I am not aware that this part of my predecessor's despatch has ever formed the subject of a communication from the Government of India, but I am confident that the policy indicated in it will generally have the hearty support of Your Excellency as it has mine. I shall be glad to be informed whether any steps have yet been taken to give effect to that policy, and whether any further measures are in contemplation for promoting the growth of an independent medical profession in India.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,
JOHN MORLEY.

No. 70, dated Simla, the 30th August 1909.

From—The Government of India, Home Department,
To—The Right Honourable VISCOUNT MORLEY OF BLACKBURN, O.M., His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to refer to Your Lordship's despatch No. 137 (Military), dated the 9th August 1907, regarding the measures which have been taken or are in contemplation for promoting the growth of an independent medical profession in India. We desire, in the first place, to explain why we have not replied at an earlier date. Last year we addressed local Governments on the subject of creating appointments of medical officers of health in both urban and rural areas, and we suggested that these posts should, wherever possible, be filled by Indian medical men outside the Indian Medical Service. We felt that the reception given to this proposal would assist us in replying to the despatch, but as only one local Government has as yet favoured us with its opinion, and as we learn that Your Lordship desires an early expression of our views, we proceed to state the general conclusions at which we have arrived.

2 We are in entire sympathy with the desire to promote the growth of an independent medical profession in India, and we recognise the important bearing upon this question of Lord George Hamilton's suggestion that advantage should be taken of the creation of new medical appointments to provide for the admission of independent practitioners either to the new appointments or to some of the posts which are regarded as reserved for members of the Indian Medical Service. One essential restriction, however, upon any reduction of the members of that service is that its strength must always be sufficient to meet the medical requirements of the Indian army. In order that it may do this effectually it is necessary that it should include a large reserve of officers whose services would be available on the outbreak of war; and as a measure of economy these reserve officers must in peace time be employed on civil duties. It appears, however, from enquiries we have made, that about one-third of the officers holding these civil posts could not be spared for military duty even in the event of an emergency so grave as to require a general mobilization of the army in India. To the extent of about one-third, therefore, the officers in civil employ do not form any part of the real war-reserve, and there would be no military objections to the transfer to independent practitioners of the civil appointments held by them.

3. We have accordingly to consider whether there are objections on other grounds to such a transfer. The posts referred to include certain administrative offices which must continue to be held by senior members of the Indian Medical Service. They also include some of the more important of the civil surgeoncies, superintendentships of lunatic asylums, appointments in the Assay Department, the Chemical Analysers' Department and the Bacteriological Department, and about half the professorial appointments in the various medical colleges. With regard to the last mentioned appointments it has been urged that any large reduction in the number of such posts reserved for members of the Indian Medical Service would seriously diminish the attractiveness of that service and produce a deterioration in the quality of the candidates. We admit that this argument would have considerable force if it were contemplated to deprive the Indian Medical Service of the full number of these appointments at one stroke, but there is no possibility of qualified candidates being forthcoming at present for more than a very small proportion of them, and we do not anticipate that the exclusion of these few posts will have any appreciable effect upon recruitment. By the time that a larger number of qualified candidates is forthcoming it is probable that the number of medical schools and professorial chairs will also have increased, and there will, therefore, be no difficulty in retaining for the Indian Medical Service a proportion of prize appointments sufficient to maintain its attractiveness.

4. The attainment of the object which Your Lordship and ourselves alike have in view depends, then, upon the possibility of finding in this country medical practitioners qualified to hold the appointments which could be thrown open to them. There would undoubtedly be no difficulty in securing the services of private practitioners who are qualified to fill the less important civil surgeoncies, but unfortunately these are just the appointments to which the war-reserve officers of the Indian Medical Service can most suitably be employed, and the transfer of these surgeoncies from that service might, therefore, cause some embarrassment and lead to increased expenditure. For the more important appointments of civil surgeon, the bacteriological and other special posts, and the professorial chairs, very few qualified candidates could at present be found. It is in our opinion of the highest importance and essential to the growth of a really efficient independent medical profession that the present high character of the instruction given in the medical colleges in India should be maintained unimpaired. Any diminution of efficiency in that direction would go far to defeat the object in view, and would most certainly retard the more general employment of independent practitioners. Subject, however, to the essential condition of efficiency we are quite willing to appoint such practitioners to professorial posts whenever fully qualified candidates are forthcoming. And we shall also be prepared to appoint qualified medical gentlemen outside the ranks of the Indian Medical Service to other posts which are not required for the employment of the war-reserve of medical officers.

5 We desire to impress upon Your Lordship the excellent work which has been and is being done by the medical schools in India. The majority of the students who pass through these schools do already take to private practice, and in this way an independent medical profession is gradually being created. The general average of attainments of these men is not, it is true, equal to that of the officers of the Indian Medical Service, but each generation of students is better than its predecessors, and provided nothing is done to lower in any way the standard of instruction given in the medical colleges, there is every reason to hope that this progressive improvement will be maintained.

6. Your Lordship will observe that in the preceding paragraphs we have considered the question only with reference to the general medical profession in India. We have done so because we consider that it is an essential condition of the introduction of any scheme for the gradual opening of civil medical appointments now reserved for the Indian Medical Service to the general medical profession that qualified candidates should be available among the natives of the country or the domiciled community. The appointment of English medical men recruited in England would lead to serious practical difficulties, as these gentlemen would require leave to England in the same way as members of the Indian Medical Service, and, if we did not form a leave reserve of men similarly recruited, we should find ourselves in an embarrassing position when they were granted leave. Further, to recruit medical practitioners in England and form a leave reserve would in effect be to create a second medical service, which would doubtless put forward claims to be treated in precisely the same way as the Indian Medical Service, and which would do nothing to promote the growth of an independent medical profession in this country. If European medical officers are required for any particular appointment or class of appointments they can, in our opinion, most advantageously be supplied by the Indian Medical Service.

7 We desire to remark incidentally that we anticipate that difficulties may arise from the appointment of independent medical practitioners to particular posts, such as civil surgeoncies. Owing to the multiplicity of gratuitous services which are demanded of civil surgeons, it is quite possible that, if private practitioners are appointed, patients entitled to such services may not infrequently complain of neglect. At present it is comparatively easy to deal with such complaints, but when the civil surgeon is not a member of a particular service, and so liable to transfer, but an independent practitioner permanently resident in the station, it will be difficult, if the complaints prove to be well founded, to provide any adequate remedy short of his removal from office, and his

replacement either by another independent practitioner, if one is available, or by an officer of the Indian Medical Service. These difficulties, however, are not, we believe, insuperable, and they will tend to diminish with the increase in the number of practitioners who are qualified to hold such appointments and anxious to obtain them.

8. In conclusion, we desire to repeat the considerations which in our opinion must govern any advance in the direction indicated in Your Lordship's despatch, viz., (1) that the advance should be very gradual and tentative and in the main, though not entirely, from the bottom, (2) that it should be made only as really qualified candidates become available in India, (3) that nothing should be done to lower the efficiency of the medical schools and their hospitals, (4) that a sufficient number of civil appointments be reserved to provide for the economical employment of the war-reserve of the Indian Medical Service, and (5) that, in determining what these appointments should be, the necessity of maintaining the attractiveness of the Indian Medical Service should be borne in mind. When Your Lordship has placed us in possession of your views upon our proposals we shall address local Governments upon the whole subject, and in due course communicate to you the result of our further consideration of the points discussed with them.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON,
11th December 1908.

No. 225 (Military).

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

In connection with Your Excellency's despatch in the Home Department No. 20, dated 20th August 1908, I have given consideration in Council to the question whether further steps can be taken to promote the growth of an independent medical profession in India by throwing open to the profession in general some of the various civil appointments now held by officers of the Indian Medical Service and other similar appointments which may be created in future.

2. I observe with satisfaction that your Government are in accord with the object I have in view. As regards the means to be adopted for obtaining that object, I concur generally in the principles laid down at the end of your despatch, and shall be glad to learn, after you have received and considered the opinions of the local Governments, what measures you can propose in order to give effect to them.

3. Since 1899 successive Secretaries of State have drawn attention to the objections to indefinite extension of the cadre of the Indian Medical Service for the purpose of providing for miscellaneous appointments for which that Service, though it may offer well qualified candidates, is not the only, and may not be the most economical, source of supply. Notwithstanding the necessity for restriction, the cadre of the Indian Medical Service has in recent years continued to increase, and, apart from other objections, its further increase would be likely to cause serious difficulties in the matter of recruiting. I have consequently decided that the time has now arrived when no further increase of the civil side of the service can be allowed, and when a strong effort should be made to reduce it by gradually extending the employment of civil medical practitioners recruited in India.

4. Your Excellency's Government will consider what appointments can best be filled in this way. If there should be any particular posts requiring special qualifications, for which suitable persons, whether trained in Indian colleges or holding European medical degrees, be they European, Eurasian or Indian, cannot be obtained in India, it will be necessary to such candidates from this country.

5. When it is found impossible to obtain a man from outside the Indian Medical Service to fill a particular new civil appointment, or one which has not previously been so filled, I will not object for the present to that service being drawn upon; but the vacancy so caused must be filled from outside it, i.e., no appointment must be made in succession which would involve an addition to the cadre of the Indian Medical Service.

I have the honour to be,
MY LORD,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,
MORLEY OF BLACKBURN.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st May 1909.

No. 474.—Paragraphs 3 and 8 of regulations regarding the grant of study leave to officers of the Indian Medical Service, as published in Department of Military Supply Notification No. 16 of 1907, are reconstructed as follows:—

"3. Study leave may be taken at any time, but will not be granted more than twice in the course of an officer's service; this restriction does not, however, apply to an officer who has part of his furlough converted into study leave under rule 5."

"8. Officers on furlough or other leave who wish to have part of it converted into study leave should address the Under Secretary of State, India Office, and should attach a statement showing how they propose to spend the study leave. Similarly officers on furlough or other leave who desire to have it extended for purposes of study should address the Under Secretary of State, but in addition to the statement of the proposed study, they must support their application with documentary evidence of their having obtained the approval of the authorities concerned in India to their applying for an extension of leave."

J. N. ATKINSON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, June 5, 1909.

No. 314.—M.R.Ry. Krishna Aiyar Pazhamarneri Ramanatha Aiyar Avargal, Subordinate Judge, Tinnevelly, is posted to be in charge of the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Mangalore.

No. 315.—M.R.Ry. Tanjore Swami Aiyar Avargal, District Munsif, First Grade, to act as Subordinate Judge, Third Grade, and is posted to Tinnevelly.

The above appointments will take effect from the 5th July 1909.

No. 316.—M.R.Ry. Pullapantula Samiyappa, Sub-Registrar, Third Grade, to act as Registrar of Assurances, Kurnool district, during the absence of M.R.Ry. Kaleshen Appasami Mudaliyar Avargal on privilege leave or until further orders.

No. 317.—M.R.Ry. Manoath Govindan Nair Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Salem.

No. 318.—M.R.Ry. Pakkam Devaraja Mudaliyar Avargal to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ellore sub-division, Kistna district.

No. 319.—M.R.Ry. Arni Subba Rao Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Madura.

No. 320.—M.R.Ry. Burgoor Nallappa Nayudu Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Kistna.

No. 321.—M.R.Ry. Swaminatha Aiyar Subramania Aiyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore.

No. 322.—Nuradan Ahamed-Kabier Saiyid Muhammad Meeri Sahib Bahadur to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Narasapatam sub-division, Vizagapatam district.

PROMOTIONS.

Ootacamund, June 1, 1909.

No. 323.—The following promotions in the class of Deputy Superintendents of Police with effect from 1st April 1909 are notified:—

To be Deputy Superintendents, Second Grade.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Peerpalli Parankusam Nayudu Garu.
Mr. Joseph McLaughlin.
M.R.Ry. Madura Muthaswami Sobhayya Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Nyayapati Ranganadha Rao Avargal.

To be Deputy Superintendents, Third Grade.

Mahammad Ammuddin Sahib Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. Tiruvaiyar Venkata Rao Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Isaac Manickavasaga Nadar Avargal.
Mr. Fenwick Fitzroy Bingham Ryan.
Mr. Edward Hugh Hawtrey Lewis.

Ootacamund, June 2, 1909.

No. 324.—The following supplemental lists of promotions in the Police department during the months of June and September 1908 are notified:—

With effect from 19th June 1908.

Mr. Frederick Selby Mullaly to be Superintendent, First Grade.

(This cancels the promotion granted to him from 5th July 1908 in Judicial notification No. 822, published on pages 979 and 980 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th November 1908.)

With effect from 22nd September 1908.

Mr. John Edward Heigham Hasted to be Superintendent, First Grade.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

No. 325.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and, under section 37, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

M.R.Ry. Rasiperam Verada Aiyar Venkataramana Aiyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Rasipuram, in the district of Salem.

No. 326.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Special Magistrates for the towns specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 205, dated 23rd May 1898, and in notification No. 335, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st September 1891, as amended by notification No. 76, dated 25th February 1898 :—

M.R.Ry Narayana Pillai S. Shanmukham Pillai Avargal—Palamcottah, in the district of Tinnevelly.

Muhammad Khaja Sahib Bahadur—Nellore, in the district of Nellore.

Ootacamund, June 3, 1909.

No. 327.—Under sections 9 and 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Henry Howey Francis Macdonald Tyler, Special Assistant Agent in charge of the Kompai division, to the Vizagapatam district, to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Vizagapatam (Agency) Sessions division and to direct him to try such cases and appeals as may be made over to him by the Sessions Judge of that division, provided that the Additional Sessions Judge shall not try any case, which he, as Sub-Divisional Magistrate, has committed for trial

Ootacamund, June 5, 1909.

No. 328.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Subramaniya Aiyar, Sub-Registrar of Pallikonda, to be a Special Magistrate of the third class for the trial of offences punishable under sections 3 to 7 of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Pallikonda, Vellore taluk, North Arcot district.

No. 329.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260 :—

Mr. Charles Greeneway Austin, Assistant Collector in the district of Coimbatore.

No. 330.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry. Vasudeva Balakrishna Pillai Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Coimbatore.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

No. 331.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Negapatam conferred on Ahmad Thambi Ghulam Muhiuddin Ahmad Thambi Marakayar Sahib Bahadur, who has resigned his appointment.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, May 25, 1909.

No. 332.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 (2) of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, with effect from the 1st June 1909, the provisions of sections 3 to 10 (both inclusive) of the said Act to the local areas comprised within the limits of the union of Bestwarpet in the Cumbum taluk, Kurnool district.

Ootacamund, June 1, 1909.

No. 333.—It is hereby notified that a general license has been granted under section 5 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), to Messrs. Addison & Co., Madras, to transport, otherwise than in bulk, dangerous petroleum, by rail, by road or by water within the Presidency of Madras. The license will continue in force till the 27th November 1909.

Ootacamund, June 8, 1909.

No 334.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 (2) of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, with effect from the 1st July 1909, the provisions of sections 3 to 10 (both inclusive) of the said Act to the local areas comprised in the union of Pallikonda, Vellore taluk, North Arcot district.

Ootacamund, June 8, 1909.

No 335.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 8th May 1909.

No. 3.—The following Statutes and portions of Statutes are published for general information:—

APPELLATE JURISDICTION ACT, 1908.

[8 EDW. 7, CH. 51.]

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW WITH RESPECT TO THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, AND THE COURT OF APPEAL IN ENGLAND.

[*21st December* 1908.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Power to direct colonial judge to act as assessor of the Judicial Committee on hearing of appeals from the colony.

1. (1) For the purpose of the hearing of any appeal to His Majesty in Council from any court in a British possession, His Majesty may, if he thinks fit, authorise any person who is or has been a judge of the court from which the appeal is made, or a judge of a court to which an appeal lies from the court from which the appeal is made, and whose services are for the time being available, to attend as an assessor of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the hearing of the appeal.

(2) This section shall not apply to any British possession except the possessions specified in the schedule to this Act and any possession which may hereafter be added to that schedule by Order in Council.

Provision as to persons being or having been judges in British India.

2. (1) If any person being or having been chief justice or judge of any High Court in British India is a member of His Majesty's Privy Council, he shall, if His Majesty so directs, be a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

(2) The number of persons being members of the Judicial Committee by reason of this section shall not exceed two at any one time.

(3) In this section the expression "High Court in British India" means the High Court of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces or any other Court in British India which may for the time being be recognised for the purpose by Order in Council.

Extension of 55 and 56 Vict., c. 44.

3. (1) Section one of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, shall have effect as if the persons named therein included any person being or having been chief justice or a Justice of the High Court of Australia or chief justice or judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

(2) The schedule to the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, shall be read as if the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony were included therein as South African Colonies.

Resignation of members of the Judicial Committee.

4. Any member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council may resign his office as member of that Committee by giving notice of his resignation in writing to the Lord President of the Council.

Power to make continuing Order instead of annual Order directing appeals to be returned to Judicial Committee.

5. His Majesty may from time to time by Order in Council make a general Order directing that all appeals shall be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council until the Order is rescinded, and section nine of the Judicial Committee Act, 1844, shall have effect as if any such general Order for the time being in force were substituted in the first proviso to that section for the annual Order therein referred to, and the time for which the Order remains in force were substituted for the twelve months next after the making of the general Order. The expression "appeals" in this section means appeals on petitions presented to His Majesty in Council, and includes any complaints in the nature of appeals and any petitions in the matter of appeals.

Attendance of a judge of the High Court in the Court of Appeal.

6. (1) The Lord Chancellor may request the attendance at any time of any judge of the High Court to sit as an additional judge of the sittings of the Court of Appeal, and any judge whose attendance is so requested shall attend accordingly.

8 Vict., 9 Vict.,

(2) Every judge who attends in pursuance of this section shall be deemed to be an additional judge within the meaning of section four of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875, and section nineteen of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876 (which relate to the constitution of the Court of Appeal)

(3) The fifth paragraph of section four of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875, beginning with the words "The Lord Chancellor" and ending with the words "attend accordingly," is hereby repealed.

Short title and construction.

7. (1) This Act may be cited as the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1908.

(2) The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and shall not affect any other enactment for the appointment of or relating to members of the Judicial Committee

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SCHEDULE.

British India.
The Dominion of Canada.
The Commonwealth of Australia.
The Dominion of New Zealand
Cape of Good Hope.
Natal.
Transvaal.
Orange River Colony.
Newfoundland.

COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.

[8 EDW. 7, CH. 69.]

(Sections 34-36, 274, 278, 293 and 336.)

AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, AND THE ACTS AMENDING IT.

[21st *December* 1908.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

* * * * * *

PART II.

DISTRIBUTION AND REDUCTION OF SHARE CAPITAL, REGISTRATION OF UNLIMITED COMPANY AS LIMITED, AND UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.

Distribution of Share Capital.

* * * * *

Power for company to keep colonial register.

34. (1) A company having a share capital, whose objects comprise the transaction of business in a colony, may, if so authorised by its articles, cause to be kept in any colony in which it transacts business a branch register of members resident in that colony (in this Act called a colonial register).

(2) The company shall give to the registrar of companies notice of the situation of the office where any colonial register is kept, and of any change in its situation, and of the discontinuance of the office in the event of its being discontinued.

(3) For the purpose of the provisions of this Act relating to colonial registers the term "colony" includes British India and the Commonwealth of Australia.

Regulations as to colonial register

35. (1) A colonial register shall be deemed to be part of the company's register of members (in this and the next following section called the principal register).

(2) It shall be kept in the same manner in which the principal register is by this Act required to be kept, except that the advertisement before closing the register shall be inserted in some newspaper circulating in the district wherein the colonial register is kept, and that any competent court of the colony may exercise the same jurisdiction of rectifying the register as is under this Act exercisable by the High Court, and that the offences of refusing inspection or copies of a colonial register, and of authorising or permitting the refusal may be prosecuted summarily before any tribunal in the colony having summary criminal jurisdiction.

(3) The company shall transmit to its registered office a copy of every entry in its colonial register as soon as may be after the entry is made; and shall cause to be kept at its registered office, duly entered up from time to time, a duplicate of its colonial register, and the duplicate shall, for all the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be part of the principal register.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this section with respect to the duplicate register, the shares registered in a colonial register shall be distinguished from the shares registered in the principal register, and no transaction with respect to any shares registered in a colonial register shall, during the continuance of that registration, be registered in any other register.

(5) The company may discontinue to keep any colonial register, and thereupon all entries in that register shall be transferred to some other colonial register kept by the company in the same colony, or to the principal register.

(6) Subject to the provisions of this Act, any company may, by its articles, make such provisions as it may think fit respecting the keeping of colonial registers.

Stamp duties in case of shares registered in colonial registers.

35. In relation to stamp duties the following provisions shall have effect:—

(a) An instrument of transfer of a share registered in a colonial register shall be deemed to be a transfer of property situate out of the United Kingdom, and, unless executed in any part of the United Kingdom, shall be exempt from British stamp duty:

(b) On the death of a member registered in a colonial register, the shares of the deceased member shall if he died domiciled in the United Kingdom, but not otherwise, be deemed, so far as relates to British duties, to be part of his estate and effects situate in the United Kingdom for or in respect of which probate or letters of administration is or are to be granted, or whereof an inventory is to be exhibited and recorded, in like manner as if he were registered in the principal register.

* * * * *

PART IX.

COMPANIES ESTABLISHED OUTSIDE THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Requirements as to companies established outside the United Kingdom.

274. (1) Every company incorporated outside the United Kingdom which establishes a place of business within the United Kingdom shall within one month from the establishment of the place of business file with the registrar of companies—

(a) a certified copy of the charter, statutes, or memorandum and articles of the company, or other instrument constituting or defining the constitution of the company, and, if the instrument is not written in the English language, a certified translation thereof;

(b) a list of the directors of the company;

(c) the names and addresses of some one or more persons resident in the United Kingdom authorised to accept on behalf of the company service of process and any notices required to be served on the company;

and, in the event of any alteration being made in any such instrument or in the directors or in the names or addresses of any such persons as aforesaid, the company shall within the prescribed time file with the registrar a notice of the alteration.

(2) Any process or notice required to be served on the company shall be sufficiently served if addressed to any person whose name has been so filed as aforesaid and left at or sent by post to the address which has been so filed.

(3) Every company to which this section applies shall in every year file with the registrar such a statement in the form of a balance sheet as would, if it were a company formed and registered under this Act and having a share capital, be required under this Act to be included in the annual summary.

(4) Every company to which this section applies, and which uses the word "Limited" as part of its name, shall—

(a) in every prospectus inviting subscriptions for its shares or debentures in the United Kingdom state the country in which the company is incorporated; and

(b) cause conspicuously exhibited on every place where it carries on business in the United Kingdom the name of the company and the country in which the company is incorporated; and

(c) have the name of the company and of the country in which the company is incorporated mentioned in legible characters in all bill-heads and letter paper, and in all notices, advertisements, and other official publications of the company.

(5) If any company to which this section applies fails to comply with any of the requirements of this section the company, and every officer or agent of the company, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or, in the case of a continuing offence, five pounds for every day during which the default continues.

(6) For the purposes of this section—

The expression "certified" means certified in the prescribed manner to be a true copy or a correct translation;

The expression "place of business" includes a share transfer or share registration office;

The expression "director" includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called; and

The expression "prospectus" means any prospectus, notice, circular, advertisement, or other invitation, offering to the public for subscription or purchase any shares or debentures of the company.

(7) There shall be paid to the registrar for registering any document required by this section to be filed with him a fee of five shillings or such smaller fee as may be prescribed.

Power of companies incorporated in British possessions to hold lands.

276. A company incorporated in a British possession which has filed with the registrar of companies the documents and particulars specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of sub-section (1) of the last foregoing section shall have the same power to hold lands in the United Kingdom as if it were a company incorporated under this Act.

* * * * *

Short title.

285. This Act may be cited as the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

Commencement of Act.

286. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and nine.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Ootacamund, June 3, 1909.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·73 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the erection of a butt for target practice by the police at Kadayanallur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Sermadevi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Sermadevi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, name of pattadar, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tirunelveli District, Tenkasi taluk, Kadayanallur village.		
Dry, S. No. 338 ..	Patta No. 272, Subbu, and Pattamuthu.	North, S. No. 337, east, S. No. 339, Madam road, south, S. No. 340, Paramba, west, S. No. 361 A.	A. C. 3 24
Do. No. 361 A ..	Patta No. 219, Koltalvidi Thevan.	North, S. No. 362; east, S. No. 340; south, S. No. 336, Paramba; west, S. No. 361 E, Paramba.	49
		Total ..	3 73

J. N. ATKINSON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Ootacamund, June 8, 1909.

No. 8.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th May 1909.

No. 8.—The following Statutes and portions of Statutes are published for general information :—

POST OFFICE ACT, 1908.

[8 Edw. 7, Ch. 48.]

(Sections 9, 36, 70 (3), 85 (1), 87, 93 and 94.)

AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE ENACTMENTS RELATING TO THE POST OFFICE.

[21*st December* 1908.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

* * * * *

Official mark to be evidence of amount of postage.

9. The official mark of any sum on any postal packet as due to the Post Office, British, colonial or foreign, in respect of that packet, shall in every British Court, whether within or without the United Kingdom, be received as evidence of the liability of the packet to the sum so marked, and the sum shall be recoverable in any such court as postage due to His Majesty.

* * * * *

Proof of Post Office regulations.

38. The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as extended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, shall have effect—

(a) as if the Postmaster-General were mentioned in the first column, and any Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Post Office were mentioned in the second column, of the schedule to the former Act; and

(b) as if a warrant of the Treasury under this Act were mentioned in the second section of the former Act as well as an order.

* * * * *

Recovery of fines and forfeitures.

70. (3) Any fine or forfeiture incurred under this Act may be recovered in any place outside the United Kingdom before any court or magistrate before whom like fines or forfeitures are ordinarily recovered, or in such other manner as may be determined by any Act or ordinance having the force of law in that place

* * * * *

Power of legislature of British possession to establish posts

85. (1) The legislature of any British possession may by any enactment make such provision as may seem fit for the establishment, maintenance, and regulation, of posts within the possession, and for charging rates of postage, and for appropriating the revenue derived therefrom.

* * * * * *

Arrangements with British possessions and foreign countries as to money orders

87. Where an arrangement is made with the Government of any British possession, or with the Government or with any person on behalf, of a foreign State or British protectorate for the transmission of small sums through the Post Offices of the British Islands and the British possession, foreign State, or British protectorate by means of money orders of a like character to postal orders, the provisions of this Act with respect to postal orders shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, and subject to any modifications prescribed by Post Office regulations, apply in like manner as if an order issued in pursuance of the arrangement, whether by an officer of the Post Office, or by an officer of a British possession, foreign State, or British protectorate, were a postal order within the meaning of those provisions, and such portions of those provisions as enact punishments shall apply accordingly.

Provided that—

(a) Any Post Office regulations in relation to any money orders issued in pursuance of any such arrangement as aforesaid may differ from the regulations respecting any other money orders; and

(b) Any money orders issued in pursuance of any such arrangement as aforesaid may be of such amount not exceeding the maximum amount fixed by this Act for postal orders, and in such form and subject to such conditions respecting poundage, commission, the periods during which they are payable, and other matters, as may be prescribed by Post Office regulations.

Commencement of Act.

93. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of May one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Short Title.

94. This Act may be cited as the Post Office Act, 1908

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EAST INDIA LOANS ACT, 1908

[8 EDW. 7, CH. 54.]

AN ACT TO EMPOWER THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL OF INDIA TO RAISE MONEY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, EXTENSION, AND EQUIPMENT OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA BY STATE AGENCY, OR THROUGH THE AGENCY OF COMPANIES, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION WORKS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

[21*st December* 1908.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the East India Loans Act, 1908.

Definition.

2. In this Act the expression "Secretary of State" means the Secretary of State in Council of India, unless the context otherwise requires.

Power to raise 20,000,000*l.* for constructing, extending and equipping railways in India by State agency, and for constructing irrigation works, and for other purposes.

3. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State at any time or times to raise in the United Kingdom as and when necessary, by the creation and issue of capital stock, bonds, debentures, or bills, or partly by one of such modes and partly by another or others, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole twenty millions of pounds sterling, to be applied—

(1) in the construction, extension, and equipment of railways in India by State agency, or through the agency of a company or companies under engagement with the Secretary of State; or

(2) in the repayment of the principal of any bonds or debentures issued by any such company under the guarantee of the Secretary of State; or

(3) in the discharge of any obligations incurred or arising by reason of the purchase by the Secretary of State of any railway constructed or worked in India by any such company or on the determination of the contract of any such company with the Secretary of State; or

(4) in the construction of irrigation works in India.

Power to raise £5,000,000 for the general purposes of the Government of India.

4. It shall also be lawful for the Secretary of State at any time or times to raise in the United Kingdom, as and when necessary, in the manner mentioned in section three of this Act, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole five millions of pounds sterling for the general purposes of the Government of India.

Power to apply securities created under this Act directly in exchange for or discharge of obligations.

5. The power given to the Secretary of State by this Act to raise moneys by means of stock or other securities created by him shall be deemed to include power to create such stock or other securities to be applied directly in exchange for or discharge of any of the bonds, debentures, or other obligations mentioned in sub-sections (2) and (3) of section three of this Act, in such manner as may be necessary for carrying out any arrangement made for the purpose.

Provided that, in calculating the amount of the moneys raised under this Act, the capital value of any obligations exchanged for or discharged by means of stock or other securities created under this section shall be included as if an equivalent amount of money had been raised under this Act.

Certain provisions of 55 & 57 Vict., c. 70, to apply.

6. Sections four to twelve inclusive, sections fourteen to seventeen inclusive and section nineteen of the East India Loan Act, 1898, shall be incorporated with this Act.

Saving.

7. This Act shall not prejudice or affect any power of raising or borrowing money, or of granting or issuing securities, vested in the Secretary of State at the time of passing thereof.

J. N. ATKINSON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, June 8, 1909.

No. 8.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th May 1909.

No. 1598-*Est.-A.*—The following list of officers exercising political functions under the control of Local Governments who are entitled to wear the uniform prescribed under the orders contained in the notification by the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1970 (Public), dated the 15th April 1909, is published for general information:—

List of officers exercising political functions under the control of Local Governments, who are entitled to wear the civil uniform prescribed under the orders contained in the Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1970 (Public), dated the 15th April 1909.

Officers and appointments.	Uniform to be worn
MADRAS.	
1 Resident in Travancore and Cochin	First class as shown in the "Description of civil uniform" appended.
2 Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin	Second class as shown in the "Description of civil uniform" appended.

Extract from the Publication entitled "Dress worn at Court," Edition 1903.

FULL DRESS.

Coat for 1st and 2nd classes. Blue cloth, single breasted, stand collar. The collar and gauntlet cuffs are of black velvet, and the pocket flaps of blue cloth. Nine buttons on the front showing between the two embroidered edges (which are made to hook) two at the waist behind, and two at the bottom of the back skirts. White silk linings. A white collar may be worn inside the collar of the coat.

Gold oak-leaf embroidery on the fronts as follows:—

1st class, not more than 5 inches wide and the 2nd class not more than 4 inches wide at the base of each front, but to broaden across the chest according to figure.

The embroidery on the cuffs should not exceed the following widths:—1st class, 5 inches, 2nd class, 4 inches. The 1st class has a pearl edging and the 2nd a saw edge.

The collar, pocket flaps, back, skirts, and back-skirt are also embroidered.

Buttons.—Gilt, mounted, the Royal Arms with supporters.

Coat for 3rd, 4th and 5th classes. The coat described below under Levee Dress.

Hat.—1st class. Black beaver cocked hat, black silk cockade. Treble gold bullion loop with tassels and hangers. White ostrich feather border.

2nd class, as above, with double gold bullion loop, plain gold tassels without hangers.
3rd, 4th and 5th classes as above with plaited gold bullion loop and *black* ostrich feather border. No tassels.
Breeches.—White kerseymere with three covered buttons and gilt buckles at the knee.
Horse.—White silk.
Shoes.—Black patent leather with gilt buckles.
Sword.—Of Regulation pattern with black scabbard and gilt mountings.
Sword Knot.—Gold lace strap with bullion tassel.
Sword Belt.—White web, with white cloth frog.
Gloves.—White.

LARGE DRESS.

Coat.—Blue cloth, single-breasted, stand collar. The collar and gauntlet cuffs are of black velvet, and pocket flaps of blue cloth. Nine buttons up the front (to button), and two at the waist behind, and two at the bottom of the back skirts. Black silk linings and a black silk sash at the front of the necks. A white collar may be worn inside the coat.
Buttons.—Gilt mounted, the Royal Arms (without supporters) surmounted by the Imperial Crown.
The 1st and 2nd classes have gold embroidery on the collar, cuffs, pocket flaps, and between the buttons at the waist behind, as on the full dress coat.
The 3rd and 4th classes have embroidery with a saw edge on the collar, cuffs, back, and pocket flaps. The embroidery on the cuffs of the 3rd class is 3 inches wide, and on the cuffs of the 4th class 2 inches wide. The 5th class has an edging of pearl embroidery on the collar, cuffs, and pocket flaps only.
Trousers.—Blue cloth, with gold oak-leaf lace on the side seams.
The width of lace as follows:—
1st and 2nd classes, 2½ inches.
3rd and 4th classes, 2 inches.
5th class, 1 inch.
Boots.—Plain, military, patent leather are worn with trousers.
Hat— } The same as full dress.
Sword.— }
Sword Knot— }
Sword Belt.—A blue cloth frog is worn with Levée Dress.
Gloves.—White.
For Mourning.—A black crepe band 3½ inches wide, worn above the elbow on the left arm.

Description of Civil Uniform.

FIRST CLASS.

FULL DRESS.

The Levée Dress prescribed for officers of the 3rd class in the annexed extract from the publication "Dress worn at Court," Edition 1905.

UNDRESS—(*Morning*).

Coat.—Blue cloth (Irish) with black silk lining; black velvet collar and cuffs, and gilt mounted buttons of Royal Arms (without supporters) surmounted by the Imperial Crown; 3 buttons on each side of coat, 4 on cuffs, 2 at waist behind, some of bottom of back skirts.
Waistcoat.—White marseila, single-breasted, with 5 or 6 small buttons as above.
Hat.—Helmet, white felt, rim edged with gold, peak and neck-shade braided with gold, white silk puggree with gold fringe, according to scaled pattern.
Trousers.—Blue cloth, or white, according to circumstances, with gold oak-leaf one inch wide, straps and gilt swan-necked spurs.
Sword.—Mameluke pattern. Brass scabbard.
Sword Belt.—One and a half inches wide. Lining of red Morocco leather. Sling Russia leather one inch wide on red Morocco leather, covered with gold oak-leaf lace.
Forage Cap.—Blue cloth with gold embroidered peak on black patent leather, and band of gold oak-leaf lace two inches wide round the cap.
Great Coat and Cape.—Blue milled cloth; double-breasted, two rows of gilt buttons down front, six to each row; stand and fall collar of black velvet, four inches deep, with fly to cover band of cape. Loose round cuffs six inches deep, pockets at sides with flaps. Two openings inside seams with pointed flap 11 inches long, and three gilt buttons. Sword slit on left side. O ring behind about 25 inches long, and a gusset extending to bottom with a tab and button to cross it when worn on foot. Cloth back strap with gilt buckle, two inches wide, to confine the coat at waist. Cape of same cloth as coat. Four small gilt buttons down front to fasten at neck with small strap and buckle, lined black.
Boots.—Plain Wellington.
Spurs.—Box, brass, swan-necked.
Gloves.—White dogskin.

EVENING DRESS.

Coat.—Blue cloth evening coat, black lining; velvet collar and cuffs; facings plain black silk; buttons as in morning undress, 3 on each side of coat, 2 at waist behind, 4 on cuffs, none at bottom of back skirts.
Waistcoat.—White marseila, single-breasted, with 3 or 4 small buttons as above.
Trousers.—Plain black cloth.

SECOND CLASS.

FULL DRESS.

The Levée Dress prescribed for officers of the 6th class in the annexed extract from the publication "Dress worn at Court," Edition 1908.

UNDRESS—(*Morning*).

Coat.—Blue cloth (frock), with black silk lining, velvet collar and cuffs and gilt mounted buttons of Royal Arms (without supporters) surmounted by the Imperial Crown. Three buttons on each side of coat, 2 on cuffs, 2 at waist behind, none at bottom of back skirts.
Waistcoat.—White marseilles, single-breasted, with 5 or 6 small buttons as above.
Hat.—Helmet, white felt, rim edged with gold, with white silk puggree according to scaled pattern.
Trousers.—Blue cloth or white, according to circumstances, with gold oak leaf half inch wide, straps and gilt swan necked spurs.
Sword.—Mameluke pattern. Steel scabbard.
Sword Belt.—
Foreign Cap.—
Great Coat and Cape.—
Boots.—
Spurs.—
Gloves.—
} Same as for class I.

EVENING DRESS.

Coat.—
Waistcoat.—
Trousers.—
} Same as for class I.

NOTE.—The helmet may be worn with full dress when the officer is exposed to the sun. Officers need not unless they so desire, provide themselves with the great coat and cape described in these Regulations.

HOT WEATHER UNIFORM.

Patrol coat.—White cotton drill, stand and fall collar fastened with one hook and eye; 6 gilt medium buttons down front, 2 patch breast pockets with box plait, one inch wide in centre and pointed flaps with small gilt button in each. Sleeves plain with pointed cuffs 3 inches high at point and 2½ inches behind.

Rank will be designated by shoulder cords and number of buttons on cuffs as follows:—

Shoulder cords.—Of gold wire Lancer shoulder strap cord, on each shoulder.

For Lieutenant-Governors and Members of Council—4 cords twisted.
" Class I.—2 cords twisted.
" " II.—2 " straight.

Buttons on cuffs.—For Lieutenant-Governors and Members of Council—4 buttons.
" Class I.—3 buttons.
" " II.—2 buttons.

Trousers.—White cotton drill over-alls with black leather foot straps.

Buttons.—Lieutenant-Governors and Members of Council will wear gilt mounted buttons with the Royal Arms, with supporters. The buttons to be worn with the other two classes of uniform should be gilt mounted bearing the Royal Arms without supporters, surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

Helmet, boots, spurs, foreign cap, sword and sword belt.—As for undress. Lieutenant-Governors and Members of Council to wear the same as first class officers. Belt to be worn under the coat.

NOTE.—This uniform will be worn in substitution either for the full dress or undress uniform during such periods of the year as the local Government may prescribe. Local Governments are authorised to declare that officers need not provide themselves with it unless an occasion arises when they will require it. When the uniform is worn as full dress, medals and decorations will be worn. When it is worn as undress, ribbons only will be worn. No separate evening dress is prescribed for the hot weather.

Notification No. 2656-G., dated the 2nd October 1908, is hereby cancelled.

J. N. ATKINSON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, June 1, 1909.

No. 58.—Mr. Frederick William Cornwell, to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Guntur, to fill an existing vacancy.

Ootacamund, June 2, 1909.

No. 59.—The Rev. Hugh Hamilton Flynn, Junior Joint Chaplain of St. Matthias' Church Vepery, Madras, to be Chaplain of Poonamallee, on the departure of the Rev. A. E. Stanley on leave.

Octacamund, June 3, 1909.

No. 60.—Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Rose Clifford, and Lieutenant-Colonel John Francis Cadell to be Lay Trustees of All Saints' Church, Tremulgherry, Deccan.

RE-APPOINTMENTS.

Octacamund, June 1, 1909.

No. 61.—Mr. William Winfred Woolliscroft, I.S.C.E., M.I.E. (Lond.), to be a Lay Trustee of St. Peter's Church, Negapatam.

No. 62.—Mr. John William Maiden to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Masulipatam.

No. 63.—Mr. Robert Pitman Gill to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Guntur.

No. 64.—Mr. Percy Joseph Rose and Mr. Alfred Edmund Tudd to be Lay Trustees of St. Thomas' Church, Cocanada.

No. 65.—Mr. Alfred Christopher Gale to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Rajahmundry.

No. 66.—Mr. John William Wright to be a Lay Trustee of the English Church, Kumbakonam.

No. 67.—Mr. William Edmund Bazely to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Vizagapatam.

No. 68.—Mr. Frederick VanSomeren Schaffter to be a Lay Trustee of St. Paul's Church, Waltair.

No. 69.—Mr. Horace Archibald Gass to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Vizianagram.

No. 70.—Mr. William Laughton Venkataramayya to be a Lay Trustee of St. Stephens' Church, Berhampur.

Octacamund, June 3, 1909.

No. 71.—Mr. Alexander Johnston Dunlop, C.I.E., to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Secunderabad, Deccan.

J. N. ATKINSON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 57.—Commander Walter Mitchell, R.I.M., Presidency Port Officer, Madras, privilege leave for sixty days, from or after the 15th July 1909, under paragraph 130, clause XIII of the Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II.

APPOINTMENT.

Octacamund, June 5, 1909.

No. 58.—Commander Charles George Sinclair, R.I.M., Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, to act as Presidency Port Officer in addition to his own duties during the absence of Commander Walter Mitchell, R.I.M., on privilege leave or until further orders.

J. N. ATKINSON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Octacamund, June 1, 1909.

No. 220.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. W. H. H. Chatterton, Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is granted privilege leave for one month from or after the 4th June 1909.

Octacamund, June 2, 1909.

No. 221.—Under article 316 of the Civil Service Regulations Mr. R. D. Richmond, District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore and Kollegal divisions, is granted leave on urgent private affairs for four months with effect from or after the 8th June 1909.

POSTING.

No. 222.—Mr. Henry Fitzgerald Arbuthnot, District Forest Officer, South Cuddapah division, to be in charge of the East Cuddapah division in addition to his own during the absence of M.R.Ry. C. M. Mahalingayyam Pillai Avargal on leave.

POSTINGS OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS

No. 923.—M.R.Ry. Sami Annaswami Aiyar Avargal, on return from leave, to Anantapur, treasury.

No. 924.—M.R Ry. Kodeganallur Venkatarama Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal from Anantapur, treasury, to General duty, Tanjore.—To proceed expeditiously on relief.

PROMOTION.

Ootacamund, May 20, 1909

No 925.—M R Ry. Jammula Venkatanarayana Nayudu Garu, Tahsildar of Kavali, Nellore district, to act as Assistant Director of Survey, Fifth class, with effect from the 1st April 1909, *vice* Mr. F. Spurling and to continue to do duty as Land Records Superintendent, Group No. I.

PROMOTIONS OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS

Ootacamund, May 23, 1909.

No. 218.—

I.—With effect from 20th August 1908, consequent on the grant of leave without allowances to M.R Ry. A. Rama Iyer Sedangadi Avargal.

1. M.R.Ry. Kasanapalle Narasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, from Fourth Grade to Third Grade, sub. *pro tem*., but to continue seconded.

2. M R Ry. Ramaswami Aiyar Swaminatha Aiyar Avargal, from Fourth Grade to Third Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

3 M R Ry. Rugadi Rama Rao Avargal, from Fifth Grade to Fourth Grade, sub *pro tem*

4. M R.Ry. Madabusi Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, from Sixth Grade to Fifth Grade, sub. *pro tem*

II.—With effect from 24th August 1908, consequent on the transfer to foreign service of M.R.Ry. U. Rama Rau Avargal.

1 M.R.Ry. Rugadi Rama Rao Avargal, from Fourth Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Fourth Grade, permanent.

2. M R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Muthukaruppa Arunachlam Pillai Avargal, from Fifth Grade to Fourth Grade, sub *pro tem*.

3 M.R.Ry. Madabusi Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, from Fifth Grade, sub. *pro tem*., to Fifth Grade, permanent

4. M.R Ry. Rai Bahadur Satyavadu Suryanarayana Prasad Rao Pantulu Garu, from Sixth Grade to Fifth Grade, sub. *pro tem*

5. M.R Ry. Madura Ramachandra Govinda Rao Avargal, from Sixth Grade, acting, to Sixth Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

III.—With effect from 5th December 1908, consequent on the retirement of M.R.Ry. C. Subramania Aiyar Avargal.

1. M.R Ry. Kasanapalle Narasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, from Third Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Third Grade, permanent, but to continue seconded

2. M R Ry. Ramaswami Aiyar Swaminatha Aiyar Avargal, from Third Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Third Grade, permanent

3. M.R.Ry Rao Bahadur Kumbam Rustum Singh Avargal, from Fourth Grade, to Third Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

4. M R Ry. Rao Bahadur Muthukaruppa Arunachlam Pillai Avargal, from Fourth Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Fourth Grade, permanent

5. Mr. Manuel Salvador Muscarenhas, from Fifth Grade to Fourth Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

6. M R Ry. Rai Bahadur Satyavadu Suryanarayana Prasad Rao Pantulu Garu, from Fifth Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Fifth Grade, permanent.

7. M.R.Ry. Arcot Rajahadur Mudaliyar Avargal, from Sixth Grade to Fifth Grade, sub. *pro tem*

8. M R Ry. Nattoni Ramamurti Nayudu Garu, from Sixth Grade, acting, to Sixth Grade, permanent.

IV.—With effect from 20th February 1909, consequent on the reduction and retirement of M.R Ry. P. S. Sangaranda Pillai Avargal.

1. Mr. Manuel Salvador Muscarenhas, from Fourth Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Fourth Grade, permanent.

2. M.R.Ry. Venkatanarayana Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal, from Fifth Grade to Fourth Grade, sub. *pro tem*

3 M R Ry. Arcot Rajahadur Mudaliyar Avargal, from Fifth Grade, sub *pro tem.*, to Fifth Grade, permanent.

4. M R.Ry. Srinivasachariyar Prasanna Rangachari Avargal, from Sixth Grade to Fifth Grade, sub. *pro tem*.

5. M.R.Ry. Jutur Narayana Reddi Garu, from Sixth Grade, acting, to Sixth Grade, permanent.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, May 19, 1909.

No. 210.—It is hereby notified that the services of K. P. Venkat Rau, late Acting Second Sheriff, Taluk office, Ucipi, South Canara district, have been dispensed with and that he is ineligible for re-employment in any department of Government.

Ootacamund, June 1, 1909.

No. 227.—Under section 2 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to direct that Chapters III and IV of the said Act shall come into force from and after the 1st July 1909 in the Venkatagiri Estate of the Guntur district in respect of all the village officers appointed under the said Act.

No. 228.—Under section 2 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force from and after the 1st July 1909 in the Proprietary estates of the Guntur district mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed in respect of all the village officers appointed under the said Act :—

Gurzur taluk.

1. Alavolu.
2. Idulapalem
3. Kolanukonda
4. Konda Jagarlamudi.
5. Kunchenapalli.
6. Malkapuram.
7. Marripalem.
8. Misragadda Anantavaram
9. Ramachandrapuram.
10. Vadlesvaram.

Tenali taluk.

1. Abbaru Gudavalli.
2. Balipapalli
3. Beddularipadu.
4. Govindapalli.
5. Mulrupalli
6. Patasapadu.
7. Petumarru.
8. Pulichintalapalem.
9. Varahapuram.
10. Dewarapalli.

Bapatla taluk.

1. Bhartipudi.
2. Cheunubhotlapalem
3. Kesavarapadu
4. Palapartipadu.

Narasaraopet taluk.

1. Chinna Peamarru.
2. Gopapuram.
3. Kanthetivari Kandrika
4. Lakkavaram.
5. Nejendlapalli.
6. Petlavarappadu
7. Viswanadhuni Kondrika.

Vinukonda taluk.

1. Bommarazupalli.
2. Dasallapalli.
3. Gandepalli.
4. Madanachipadu.
5. Nagalavaram.
6. Settipalli
7. Tana Annavaram.
8. Tellapadu.
9. Timmapuram.
10. Venkupalem.
11. Vittamrazupalli.

Sattenapalli taluk.

1. Anasthavaram.
2. Balemarru.
3. Chinn Makkena.
4. Dachavarappadu.
5. Garikapadu.
6. Gandalapadu.
7. Hanumadu.
8. Kethavaram.
9. Mangalagiripadu.
10. Narasingapadu.
11. Palidevarlapadu.
12. Chenta Papayapalem
13. Parupalli
14. Perankapadu.
15. Pollapadu.
16. Paltipadu.
17. Rentapalla
18. Tripurapuram.
19. Vannayapalem.
20. Jupudi.

Palnad taluk.

1. Alugumallipadu.
2. Chennayapalem.
3. Chinn Agraharam.
4. Damerapadu.
5. Nidhanampadu.
6. Pedn Agraharam.
7. Pullareddigudem
8. Singarnla.
9. Sri Rukminipuram.
10. Vira Lakshmipuram.
11. Motylammapadu.

Ongole taluk

1. Baitamanjaluv.
2. Gopalapuram.
3. Chakrayapalem
4. Venkateswarapuram.
5. Bhavanapalli.
6. Ramachandrapuram.
7. Kanduriveri Agraharam.
8. Mailavaram.
9. Obanapalam.
10. Narasimhapuram.

No. 229.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Opium Act (I of 1878) and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor of Fort St George in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules under the said Act published in notification No. 124, dated 21st March 1903, as amended by notifications Nos. 339, 414, 280, 316, 518 and 158, dated 30th July 1903, 22nd August 1907, 1st June 1908, 18th July 1908, 7th December 1908 and 27th April 1909, respectively, namely :—

For the first sentence of rule XII *substitute* :—

"Opium or poppy heads transported from the Kachari of Tahsildars or Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge shall be conveyed by a pass granted by the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar or, in the absence of such officer from head-quarters, by the Taluk Head Accountant or by the Deputy Tahsildar's Head Gumastah."

No. 230.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), that, from the 1st August 1909, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule annexed to this notification, shall be constituted a "reserved forest".

SCHEDULE.

District	Taluk	Name of block	Situation and boundaries.
Ananlapur ..	Penukonda ..	Yerlampalli Addition III.	*North, East, South and West*—Yerlampalli reserve The addition comprises survey No. 516 b of Kothakota village, Penukonda taluk.

No. 231.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) that it is proposed to constitute the area, the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below, a reserved forest under the said Act.—

SCHEDULE

District.	Taluk.	Number and name of block.	Boundaries.
Chingleput.	Chingleput ..	Salur extension No. I ..	Comprises survey No 361 of No 280, Salur village and is surrounded by Salur Reserved Forest on all sides.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased to appoint the Revenue Divisional officer, Chingleput, to be the Forest Settlement officer, who shall enquire into and determine, the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land and deal with the same as provided in Chapter II of the said Act and the District Forest officer, Chingleput, for the time being to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of Chingleput, for the time being, to be the officer of the Revenue Department, who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement officer, under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

No. 232.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), that it is proposed to constitute the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to the notification, a "reserved forest" under the Act:—

District.	Taluk.	Number of block.	Name of block.	Situation and boundaries.
Guntur.	Vinukonda . .	151	Gokunakonda Extension I	SITUATION.—Situated on the west side of Gokunakonda reserve BOUNDARIES.—*North*.—Starting from the north-east corner of survey No 839 of Gokunakonda village, a straight line south south-east to the north-west corner of old survey No 848/2 then the north side of that number to its north-east corner. *East*.—Then the east side of old survey No. 848-2 to its south-east corner. *South*.—Then the south side of old survey No. 848-2 to its south-west corner; then a straight line to the south east corner of survey No 839. *West*.—Then the west side of survey No. 839 to the starting point *N. B*.—All the above numbers are of Gokunakonda.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under clause (*c*) of the said section 4 to appoint the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasaraopet, to be the Forest Settlement officer, who shall enquire into, and determine the existence, nature, and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person in or over the land comprised within such limits, or to any forest produce of such land and to deal with the same as provided in Chapter II of the said Act, and the District Forest officer, Guntur, for the time being, to be the Forest officer to attend on behalf of Government during the inquiry

3. His Excellency in Council is further pleased, under the powers vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of the district, for the time being, to be the officer of the Revenue Department, who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

A. G. CARDEW,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, June 8, 1909.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·29 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvement of Kilukkapandal tank, Polur taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Arni, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Arni, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot District, Arni division, Palathuvannan village.			
For permanent occupation.			
West, No. 184 ..	Jaghiredar	North, No. 184; east, Allala pandal limits and channel; south No. 186, west, Arni-Polur road.	ACRE. ·29

Cuddapah, June 8, 1909.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·8 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for repairs to Gangalaboravan tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Sidhout division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Sidhout and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah District, Sidhout taluk, Gangapatnam village.			
Inam dry, No 298.	Pakkiri Somiah	North, No. 295; east, No. 298; south and west, No. 295.	ACS. ·32
Do No 299.	Mandit Venkata Subbaiah ..	North, No 299, east, No. 298, south, Nos. 298 and 298, west, No 300.	·36
Circar, dry, No 300	Kottapalle Venkatayya ..	North, No 300, east, No. 299; south, No. 298; west, No. 300.	·20
			1·8

Under section 6 Act, I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·28 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for raising and strengthening the flood banks of the Pennar river; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector; Cuddalore division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot District, Cuddalore taluk, Puthamkuli village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 433-C.	Valayuda Kounder	North, No 433; east, No. 433 B; south, No. 433 A; west, No. 430 D.	ACRE. ·28

Ootacamund, June 1, 1909

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 50 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the cutting of a channel to join the Srinivasapuram channel, Saidapet taluk; and, under sections 6 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Saidapet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is available in the office of the Deputy Collector, Saidapet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or patnambakkam, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Olaiyalpet district, Saidapet taluk, 119. Iyyappanthangal village	CENTS.
Dry, No 327 ..	Viswanatha Mudali, Sabapa Mudali and Chinniah Mudali	North, No 314, east, No 327, south, Srinivasapuram Road, west, No 327	12
		Ibid Srinivasapuram village.	
Dry, No. 56 C-1 ..	Chinniah Mudali's mother Unnamalai Ammal, Kumaraswami Mudali and Kuppanna Mudali	North, Iyyappanthangal limits; east, No 54; south and west, No 56 C 1	1
Do. No 56 A ..	Minor Srinivasa Aiyangar's guardian and mother Ganapathiammal	North, No 56 B; east, No 54 A; south, No. 74, west, No. 56 C	14
Do. No. 56 D ..	Subramania Mudali	North, No. 56 E; east, No 56 D, south, No. 56 A, west, No 56 D	6
Do. No. 56 E ..	Subbarya Mudali	North, No. 56 F; east, No. 56 E, south, No 56 B, west, No. 56 E.	9
Do. No. 56 F ..	Kanthaswami Mudali ..	North, No 54 east, No. 56 F; south, No. 56 E, west, No. 56 C	8
Do. No. 56 C ..	Nagappa Mudali, guardian for minors Murugan Mudali and Ramalu Mudali, Murugan Mudali, and Murugan Mudali, guardian for minors Ammu Mudali and Ratna Mudali.	North, No. 54; east, No 56 F, south and west, No 56 C.	9½
		Total ..	55

Ootacamund, June 5, 1909

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 30 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending the bund of the Vadamur tank; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Tindivanam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, town or patnambakkam, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		South Arcot district, Villupuram taluk, V. Mailam village	ACRES.
Govt., dry, No 130 E	Pachagadarayar	North, No. 130 A; east, Vadamur village, south, Kanakam village, west, No 131 B	·05
Do. No. 131 B ..	Muthusami Pillai, Pethan Pillai (5 cents), Thangavelu Pathan (5 cents) and Duraisami Pillai (6 cents).	North, nos 131 D and 135 F; east, No 130 B; south, Kanakam village, west, No. 131 A	·16
Do. No 132 F.	Muthusami Chetti	North, No 134 E, east, No. 131 C; south, No. 131 B; west, No 130 E	·02
Do. No. 134 B ..	V. Narayanasami Koundan (3 cents), Chinnasami Koundan (1 cent) and Vellaiyatha Koundan (4 cents)–	North, No. 136 A; east, Nos. 132 and 131 C, south, No 133 F; west, Nos 134 B, 134 C and 134 D.	·04
Do. No. 135 C ..	Appanna Pathan	North, No. 136 A; east, Nos 134 and 133, south, No. 131 E, west, No. 135 A	·05
		Total ..	·30

Ootacamund, June 1, 1909.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 52 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvement of Manjanoor channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Chingleput, and it will be open to inspection by the public during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or permanke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Chingleput District, Conjeevaram taluk, Conjeevaram village.		ACRE.
Inam, wet, S No. 382	Nuruddin Mahmad ..	North, No 382; east and south, No. 382; west, No 382	·3
Govt., wet, S No 379 B.	Kadala Pandaram	North and east, No 379 A; south, No 376 A; west, No. 379 B	·4
Inam, dry, S No 393	Ekambara Gurukkal ..	North, No. 393; east, No 393; south and west, No. 394	·11
	Mc rave share—		
Inam, wet, S No. 739 B.	1. Imam Sheriff Sahib ..	North, No 739 B; east, No. 738; south, No. 739 A; west, No. 739 B	·3
Do. No. 738 B	2 Nayna Sheriff Sahib ..	North, No 738 A; east, No. 738; south, No. 738 B; west, No 742.	·9
Do. No 720.	3. Rayanuddin Sahib ..	North, No 721; east, Uppukulam village; south, No. 720; west, No. 721.	·7
Do. No. 722.	4. Mahmad Isak Sahib, and Vela Mudaliar, kudivaramdar	North, No. 722; east, Uppukulam village; south, No. 721; west, No 722.	·5
Do. No. 740 B	Melcowdiars, same as Nos. 729 B, 733 B, 720 and 722, and Kuppuswami Mudaliar, kudivaramdar	North, No. 743 A; east, No 742; south, No. 743 B; west, No. 740 B.	·5
	Tirukkalcholu village		
Shrotriem, patnam, wet No 716	Sathiyanada Swamiar, mulvaramdar; Nanasivaya Chettiar, kudivaramdar.	North, wet land; east, Vepankulam; south, Manjanoor channel; west, wet land.	·2
		Total ..	52

T. W. S. SMYTH,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

Ootacamund, June 8, 1909

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing generators for the sergeant attached to the Royapuram Railway Police Station; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land:—

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or permanke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madras district, Madras taluk, Tondiarpet village		
Dry, R S No 557-1 and A P certificate No. 6/6.	K. Muthusamiramudi Chetti, No 208, Lingha Chetty Street, Muthialpet.	North, R.S No 564; east, R.S. No. 556, south, R S No 562; west, R.S. No. 557-2	0 0 2 yds. 492 sft. or 12 cents.

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 22 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a Government Training school at Chicacole; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chicacole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land:—

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porambokke, with survey or patta number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
		Guntur district, Chirarala taluk, Chirarala village.	
Private property, Gramakantham within municipal limits.	Kanakalata Kanakdal Narain Row and his brother Rama Row.	North, vacant site belonging to Gramakantham and the road in charge to the races from the hospital; east, present cavalry mess Training School; south, the road going round the parade ground; west, the remaining portion of the house-site of Kanakalata Kanakdas Narahari Row, after acquisition of the present site.	acres. 13
Do.	Jayala Rama Seshaiah and Krishnamurti.	North, Palace hospital; east and south, remaining portion of the house-site of Rama Seshaiah and Krishnamurti after acquisition of the present site; west, the present Government Training School.	04
		Total	23

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 30 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing septic tank and latrines at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land:—

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry inam or porambokke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Nilgiris District, Coonoor taluk, Coonoor village.	
		Patta No. 16	acres
Dry, S. No. 39 A & B.	Manium Nanjan, Kuna, Ajjan, Kari, Kalla, Thathay, Jeyanan, Mathan, Muthan, Ari, Nanaka, Ajjan, Kalla, minor Sivan (guardian Ajjan), Maiyan, Kalan, Madan, Jevan, minor Thippa Jogi (guardian Manika) and Kanja.	North, E. No. 39 A & B; east and south, portion of E. No. 39 A & B; west, S. No. 39 A & B-2.	30

P. HAWKINS,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Octacamund, June 3, 1909.

Under the provisions of section 38 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that Mr. J. T. Lewis, Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway, his assistants, servants and workmen are hereby authorised to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the said Act, so far as it may be necessary for the purpose of locating a line of railway from Ulundurpettai to Chinna Salem *viâ* Kallakurichi.

Under the provisions of section 38 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that Mr. J. T. Lewis, Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway, his assistants, servants and workmen are hereby authorised to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (4) of the said Act, so far as it may be necessary for the purpose of locating a line of railway from Dharmapuri to Hosur.

W. NATHAN,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Railway).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 1st and 8th June 1909 is published for general information:—

No. on the List.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1909	
1	Public ..	No. 326, May 17.	Immigration, Natal.—Recording report from the Protector of Emigrants, Madras on emigrants from Natal who returned by S.S. "Umlazi" which arrived at Madras, on 17th April 1909. [1 s.]
2	Do. ..	No. 358, May 24.	Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.—Directing the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the *Chingleput District Gazette* of a draft notification declaring the Kaliseshwarswami temple and the Vaikuntaperumalkoil, Conjeevaram, Chingleput district, to be protected monuments under section 3 of the—. [1 s.]
3	Do. ..	No. 361, May 25	Land Revenue.—Reviewing the triennial report of the— in the Madras Presidency for the years 1906, 1907 and 1908. [1 s.]
4	Judicial ..	No. 411, May 10	Motor vehicle Rules.—Directing publication in three issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of a notification substituting a revised rule for rule 3 of the Rules framed under the Motor vehicles Act in the Madras Presidency stating that every register of ownership of motor-vehicles should forthwith be intimated to the registering officer by the transferee by a notice in writing signed by himself or his agent. [1 s.]
5	Do. ..	No. 668, May 11.	Transfer of villages.—Approving the proposal of the Inspector-General of Registration to transfer certain villages from the registration sub-district of Peddapuram in the Cocanada District to that of Pattapuram in the same district, and directing the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the *Godavari District Gazette* giving effect to the proposal. [1 s.]
6	Do. ..	No. 670, May 21.	Transfer of villages.—Approving the proposal of the Inspector-General of Registration for the transfer of certain villages from the registration sub-districts of Kulitalai and Trichinopoly town to Tiruppalathural in the Trichinopoly district and notifying the transfer in the *Fort St. George* and Trichinopoly District Gazettes. [1 s.]
7	Do. ..	No. 682, May 28.	Transfer of villages.—Approving the proposal of the Inspector-General of Registration to transfer the villages of Tevalakurichchi and Kumarapuram from the registration sub-districts of Manapparai and Ottapidaram to those of Srivaikuntam and Kadambur respectively and directing the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the *Tirunelveli District Gazette* of a notification giving effect to the proposal. [1 s.]
8	Revenue ..	No. 896, May 31.	Sanctioning the remission of Land Revenue in the taluks of Madakasira and Kalyandrug, Anantapur district. [3 as.]
9	Do. ..	No. 924, Apr 16.	Recording the repeal of the Court of Wards on the Administration of the Estate under its management during fasli 1317 (1907-1908). [4 as.]
10	Do. ..	No. 1024, Apr 14	Passing orders on proposals for the resettlement of Cumbum and Markapur taluks in the Kurnool district. [6 as.]
11	Do. ..	No. 2681, Apr. 22	Recommending, with remarks, the revision of cattle cess taxation for the quarter ending 31st December 1908. [1 s.]
12	Do. ..	No. 1039, Apr. 23	Approving, subject to modifications, the amendments proposed by the Board of Revenue to the Board's Standing Order No. 4, paragraph 6. [1 s.]
13	Do. ..	No. 1169, Apr. 26	Recording Board's review of the statements of disbursements of loans during the ten months ending 31st January 1909 [1 s.]
14	Do. ..	No. 1166, Apr. 26.	Ordering the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of a notification prescribing a rule defining the extent up to which exemption from income tax may be given in respect of house-rent and conveyance allowance granted by persons bodies and employers to their servants. [1 s.]
15	Do ..	No. 1192, May 3.	Sanctioning the creation of a new Nilgiris taluk by the division of the existing Tanuk taluk in the Gudalur district. [1 s.]
16	Do ..	No. 1197, May 3.	Recording, with remarks, Board's Proceedings regarding the death of V. S. Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Vijayeshwara Avargal, Assistant Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Forty No. V. [1 s.]
17	Do ..	No. 1242, May 5.	Approving the proposals of the Collector of the Nilgiris for improving the stock of breed patients in the Nilgiris. [1 s.]
18	Do ..	No. 1250, May 12	Sanctioning the expenditure of Rs. 1,000 for experiments in artificial manures in the Kistna district. [1 s.]
19	Do. ..	No. 1263, May 11	Forwarding to the Government of India statistics relating to the destruction of wild animals and snakes for the year 1908 [1 s.]
20	Do ..	No. 1262, May 10.	Sanctioning an advance of Rs. 200 for the purchase of type specimens required for departmental use in the Trichinopoly district. [1 s.]
21	Do. ..	No. 1271, May 17.	Recording, with remarks, report on the cattle and agricultural show held at Perambalur, Virugapatam district, in February 1909 [1 s.]
22	Educational ..	No. 251 April 22.	Directing the publication of a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* making certain alterations in the Public Service and Special Test notifications in regard to the Civil Judicial Test. [1 s.]
23	Do. ..	No. 324, May 8.	Amending the form of declaration given as Appendix B in the Rules for the Training of Hospital Assistants [1 s.]
24	Local and Municipal.	No. 864 M., May 18.	Waterworks.—Recording with remarks, the inspection notes of the Assistant Sanitary Engineer on the— of the Kurnool Municipality [1 s.]
25	Do.	No. 838 M., May 24	Establishment.—Passing orders on the annual report submitted by M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. Rajahayya, the Revenue Officer of the Corporation of Madras, on the working of the Revenue Department of the Corporation. [1 s.]
26	Do.	No. 844 M., May 25	Inspection Notes.—Recording, with remarks, the— of the Sanitary Commissioner on the Kurnool water works. [1 s.]
27	Do.	No. 876 M., June 1	Drainage.—Reviewing the circumstances under which the execution of the Chittaramatti — works was entrusted to the Public Works Department. [1 s.]
28	...	...	Review of the Seaborne Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1908-1909. [6 as.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

J. N. ATKINSON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 23.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1909. [Price, 6 p.s

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

പരസ്യം.

ഉദകമണ്ഡലം, 31ാം മെയി 1909.

നമ്പർ 286.—മദിരാശി സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ മോട്ടോർ വണ്ടികളെ രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്യുവാനും ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തുവാനും വേണ്ടി 1907 ലെ (1907 ൽ I) മദിരാശി മോട്ടോർ വണ്ടി ആക്ടപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതും 1907 ആഗസ്ടു 27 - ാം തീയതി ഫോർട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ് I - ാം ഭാഗം 894 മുതൽ 896 വരെ പുറങ്ങളിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതും ആയ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ 5 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിനു പകരം താഴെ പറയുന്ന ചട്ടം ചേർത്തു ആയ 9 - ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ നല്കിയിരിക്കുന്ന അധികാരങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു ഗവർണർ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

മോട്ടോർവണ്ടി ചട്ടം.

"5. ഉടമസ്ഥൻ തൊഴിലാണെങ്കിൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന മോട്ടോർ സംഗതിയിലും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ആൾ, താനോ തന്റെ ഏജന്റോ എങ്ങനെയാണ് വിറ്റുകളഞ്ഞതെന്നും ആരെയാണ് വിറ്റതെന്നും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥനു 14 ദിവസത്തിനകം അറിവു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു."

സി. കെ. വിജയ,
സ്പെഷൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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No. 23.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1909. [Price, 2 annas.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS

Ootacamund, June 3, 1909.

No. 692.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Tanjore Viswanatha Sivaknmara Sastriyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., to be a member of the Bellary District Board.

No. 693.—In exercise of the power vested in him by clause (*d*) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Leonard Hirsch, I.M.S., to be a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras.

No. 694.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Pandit Piarejial Atal, I.M.S., and Mr George Townsend Boag, I.C.S., to be Municipal Councillors of the Municipality of Cuddalore.

No. 695.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Eric Calder Clegg to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Calicut

No. 696.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Sorrows to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Ootacamund.

No. 697.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Manalur Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. Sadasivam Pillai Vadivelu Pillai Avargal to be Municipal Councillors of the Municipality of Chidambaram.

No. 698.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Roger Durant Willcocks, I.M.S., to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Calicut

No. 699.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. F Dawson to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Bezwada.

No. 700.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. E. C Ganapati Aiyar Avargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Erode.

No. 701.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Vedanayagam Pakkiam Gnanadickam Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Trichinopoly

NOTIFICATIONS BY PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 702.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Ambalavana Pillai Thanumalaiandi Pillai Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Tanjore District Board by the Pattukkottai Taluk Board

No. 707.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, C. Muhammad Hassan Sahib Bahadur of Aramuli has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Coimbatore District Board by the Pollachi Taluk Board.

No. 704.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Narasimhachariya Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Kambakonam Taluk Board.

No. 705.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Ambalavana Pillai Thirumalaikolundu Pillai Avargal has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Pattukkottai Taluk Board.

No. 706.—The President, District Board, North Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 100 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. Devarakonda Vasudeva Rao Garu to be a member of the Vellore Taluk Board.

No. 707.—The President, District Board, Tinnevelly, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 100 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby removes from office M.R.Ry. P. Pandia Tevar, a member of the Sivagiri Union Panchayat, for having, without sufficient excuse, neglected for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the said panchayat.

No. 708.—The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 100 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby removes from office M.R.Ry. M. A. Narasimha Charlu, a member of the Pindivanam Union Panchayat, who has been absent for more than four months from the local area over which the said panchayat has authority.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 709.—In column 1 of the schedule attached to notification No. 321, published at page 146 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th March 1907, relating to the acquisition of 17 of an acre of land required for the excavation of a supply channel to the drinking-water tank in the village of Cherukamalli, Bhimavaram taluk, Kistna district, *for* "Survey No. 8-A" *substitute* "Survey No. 8-C/2".

No. 710.—Under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 262-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st July 1909, the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) of the said section with respect to scavengers, shall apply also to the drivers of conservancy carts employed by the Municipal Council of Vellore.

No. 711.—Under section 145 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council publishes the following draft of a revised rule which it is proposed to substitute for rule 81 (5) made under clause (viii) of section 141 of the said Act and published in Notification No. 450, at page 323 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th April 1909. Any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of the draft rule by any person interested therein will be considered on or after 1st July 1909.

Revised Rule.

Presidents of District Boards may, on the application of the Local Boards concerned, sanction payment of gratuities to Local Fund servants appointed subsequent to 20th May 1881 to whom no pension is due up to a limit of six months' salary. The Government will be prepared to consider on their merits, recommendations by Local Boards for gratuities in other cases where no pension is due. The amount of gratuity shall not exceed nine months' emoluments of the officer concerned, if in superior service, and six months' pay if in inferior service.

No. 712.—As there appears to exist some misapprehension with regard to the undertaking and execution of the drainage works in the Ootacamund municipality, His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to review the circumstances which led to the execution of the works being placed in the hands of the Public Works Department.

2. In October 1901 the Municipal Council of Ootacamund decided that, in order to improve the sanitation of the town and to make it fit to be a hill sanitarium, eleven schemes should be carried out, the first and foremost of which was the "drainage improvement and extension" and the provision of a sewage farm. The Council stated that each and all of these schemes were beyond its limited resources and therefore requested the Government to give the required aid firstly, by deputing special officers to work out the details of each scheme and, secondly, by making substantial grants from Provincial funds for the execution of the schemes. The Collector of the Nilgiris observed that plans and estimates should be prepared for a complete system of open drains in Motta Berry, Vasamparai, Kudappamund and Old Ootacamund, connected with the main intercepting sewer, provision being made as far as possible to keep storm water and silt out of them. The Chief Engineer recommended that a comprehensive drainage scheme should be drawn up with provision for a sewage farm. The Government accordingly directed the Sanitary Engineer to carry out a sanitary survey of the inhabited blocks of the town where sanitation was reported to be most defective and to prepare complete plans and estimates for a scheme of drainage.

3 In March 1907 the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Jones) submitted a detailed scheme for the drainage of several portions of the town. The main features of this scheme were—

(i) the adoption of a system of closed pipe drains;

(ii) the connection of this system of drains with the main sewer from Messrs. Browne's stables to the end of the lake;

(iii) the improvement of the gradient of the main sewer between the stables and the Willow bund;

(iv) the introduction of flushing arrangements at the head of each sewer and the provision of a Glenfield Jones regulator for the main sewer to secure dilution of the sewage; and

(v) the provision of a septic tank and a sewage farm for the treatment and disposal of the sewage.

4 The Sanitary Commissioner pointed out that the main sewer was not and never would be really satisfactory and that mechanical power must be brought into aid at the Willow bund to force the sewage to the end of the lake. The Local Fund Board agreed in this view, and the scheme was modified with reference to the sentiments of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Board in respect of several other details. The Collector of the Nilgiris and the Chairman of the Municipality, however, considered the scheme and proposed that the closed drainage system should be abandoned, that the existing open drains should be simply improved and that the whole of the drainage of the Ooty tank basin should be taken under the sandrock sluice to Kandal. The Sanitary Commissioner strongly deprecated the above proposals and pointed out that the substitution of open drains for a pipe system was absolutely retrograde and must be unjustifiable. After a careful consideration of all the proposals, the Sanitary Board disapproved the scheme proposed by the Collector for the following reasons:—

(1) that the engineering difficulties were so great as to make the cost prohibitive;

(2) that an open sewer running along the whole length of the Lower Bazaar Road and through the greater part of Kandal would be an intolerable nuisance; and

(3) that it was by no means certain or even probable that the lake could be deprived with safety of its main effluent.

The scheme prepared by the Sanitary Engineer was therefore approved by the Sanitary Board with certain minor excisions and additions.

5. The detailed report, plans and estimates for the scheme as finally approved by the Sanitary Board, were submitted by the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Hatton) in November 1908. This scheme provided for—

(1) the improvement of the main sewer,
(2) flushing arrangements,
(3) a sewage farm,
(4) the bazaar drainage, and
(5) thirteen other items for the drainage of the remaining blocks of the town.

In recommending this scheme for the sanction of Government, the Sanitary Board observed as follows:—

"The Sanitary Board has at length obtained what it believes to be a thoroughly comprehensive scheme on lines which give, in its opinion, while adhering to existing arrangements as far as possible, greater promise of success than any scheme hitherto formulated. The Board considers that the Sanitary Engineer has prepared the scheme in a careful and intelligent manner, and accordingly recommends it to Government for adoption with considerable confidence that it will provide an efficient and lasting remedy for the present very insanitary condition of this important town."

6 The scheme so recommended by the Sanitary Board was referred to the Municipal Council of Ootacamund and the Collector of the Nilgiris for remarks. The Council appointed a Committee to consider the scheme in detail. The Committee—

(1) approved the proposed regrading of the faulty section of the main sewer as being very necessary,

(2) pointed out that pipe water could not be spared for flushing the sewer and that provision should be made for pumping from the lake and also from above the present sluice near Messrs. Browne's stables,

(3) accepted the provision for a sewage farm and a septic tank,

(4) recommended that the piping of the main bazaar should lie over until the results of the improvements to the main sewer and the proposal to dispose of the night-soil through sheets into the main sewer were known,

(5) objected to the closed pipe system of drainage in Kodappamund and Old Ootacamund on the grounds that the mixed sewage was intended to be disposed of as at present by kistvaens and that the greater portion of the local sewage which would not be taken off by pipes would continue to pass into the lake stream,

(6) preferred for the above reasons the open system of drainage in these areas,

(7) proposed that a settling cesspool or tank should be provided for each of the hamlets near the top of the lake stream,

(8) suggested that the scheme drawn up for the drainage of Mettupalayam should be modified considerably in view of the fact that nearly the whole of the slope was to be acquired for railway purposes, and finally,

(9) agreed with the Sanitary Board that the closed pipe system of drainage would be of great value for the following blocks, provided that it was combined with a complete internal water system:—

Club block
Music Hall Valley block
Collector's office block
Government House block.
Oak End Valley block.

The Municipal Council adopted the above views of the Committee, but considered that the remodelling of the insanitary portions of the main bazaar should be decided before the sewer pipes and house connections were laid down and that in the case of all blocks which would drain into the main sewer, the piping should be over until the satisfactory working of the main sewer was assured.

7. The remarks of the Committee and the Council were again carefully considered by the Sanitary Commissioner, the Sanitary Engineer and the Sanitary Board. They did not agree with the Council that the piping should stand over until the main sewer was improved or that an open system of drainage should be adopted for Kodappamund and Old Ootacamund. The Sanitary Board recommended the scheme as finally drawn up by the Sanitary Engineer for the sanction of Government, but suggested that work might be commenced at once only in respect of items (1) to (4) specified in paragraph 5 *supra* and that the Sanitary Engineer might be asked to scrutinize again the remaining items of the scheme with reference to the remarks of the Council and to carry out such modifications therein as he might consider necessary. In G.O., No. 921 M., dated 21st May 1903, the Government accordingly sanctioned the scheme and made a grant of Rs. 1,87,400 from Provincial funds for the immediate execution of the works comprised in the first four items of the scheme. The Sanitary Board was requested to resubmit the estimates for the remaining items of the scheme after revision by the Sanitary Engineer. In view of the urgency of the matter and of the fact that the Municipal Council had no competent staff of Engineers to carry out a large and costly scheme of drainage, the execution of the works was entrusted to the Sanitary Engineer and a Special Engineer was also employed to supervise the works on the spot. The Municipal Council, at a meeting held on the 8th July 1903, recorded their order of Government taking no objection to any portion of it.

8. Subsequently an estimate for Rs. 15,230 for providing a septic tank was approved and the revised estimates for the remaining items of the scheme were also sanctioned. In 1903, the Sanitary Engineer reported that he understood from the Chairman that there was dissatisfaction with the existing open drainage system in the Kandel Bazaar, seeing that the Main Bazaar had been drained with an up-to-date closed pipe system. The Government then sanctioned the scheme for extending the sewers to the Kandel Bazaar and for connecting the Military Head-quarters and the portion of the Bentinkbole valley with the main system, and the Sanitary Engineer was requested to prepare detailed plans and estimates for these works.

9. In June 1903, the Government directed the Special Engineer in charge of the drainage works to transfer to the municipality the completed sections of the works for maintenance. The Council at first demurred to take them up, but on an explanation of the circumstances under which the transfer should be effected, it agreed to accept the transfer and to maintain the works although it desired to disclaim responsibility for possible defective working of the new drains or the expense necessary for rectifying any defects in the original construction of the works and also for any claims for damages or compensation which might be made by owners of private property. The Government assured the Council that the Public Works department would give any advice or assistance that might be needed in rectifying the defects brought to light in the completed blocks until the works were finally completed.

10. It was not till January 1904 that the Municipal Council expressed its opinion that the drainage scheme could not be otherwise than a failure, and the Chairman reported that the effect of the recent rain on the system was sufficient to prove this and that the scheme was defective both in design and in execution. The Council then expressed its reluctance to take over the maintenance of the completed blocks, stating that it had never approved of this system from the commencement. The Sanitary Engineer and the Sanitary Commissioner both inspected the works, and from the reports submitted by them it was found that the main cause of the defective working which had been noticed was the excessive and unexpected admission of storm and sub-soil water into the main sewer. The Sanitary Commissioner stated that he had no doubt that the main sewer is of ample capacity to carry off the normal dry weather flow, but that experience is necessary to show how far it is possible to keep out storm water and that until that is known it is impossible to say what should be done with the main sewer. The Sanitary Engineer reported after inspection that the system was working well, but that further information was necessary before it was possible to decide what should be done as regards the alteration of the main sewer. Steps are now being taken to guard against the admission of storm water into the sewers in future and the resulting trouble.

11. From the foregoing circumstances it will be manifest that the criticisms of the Municipal Council on the drainage scheme were given a very careful consideration both by the Government and by their expert advisers that the Municipal Council practically admitted the value of the introduction of an underground drainage system in preference to the open drains in all the principal portions of the municipality and that in fact the objection of the Council was not so much to the *entire* scheme as to the inadvisability of carrying it out until the main sewer had been improved. Improvements were carried out as regards this sewer along with the other portions of the scheme and as far as can be seen at present it is capable of doing all the work required of it under normal conditions. It is a matter for present investigation how far it will be possible to avoid the admission of storm water into the sewers in the future and it is upon that that future alteration of the present system will depend.

12. The Municipal Council has never at any time protested against the execution of the works having been entrusted to the Public Works department, and indeed as the Council has no establishment of competent Engineers to carry out a scheme of this magnitude, no other course was possible. For many years past it has been the universal practice for the Government to carry out such large schemes of water-supply and drainage as are found to be necessary in municipalities by the agency of the Public Works department on behalf of the Municipal Councils, as in none of these municipalities is there an establishment of Engineers capable of executing such works. Their action as regards the Ootacamund Municipality merely followed the practice which has been in existence for many years past. In the light of these facts His Excellency the Governor in Council is satisfied that there has been no undue or essential interference on the part of the Government with the action of the Municipal Council of Ootacamund in regard to the execution of the drainage works.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 713.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a rubbish depot for the Sulur union, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Pollachi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional office, Pollachi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Coimbatore district, Pollachi taluk, Sulur village			
Dry, field No. 520 ..	Kanga-wami Pillai and Manjaya Pillai minor sons of Thevara Pillai deceased, guardian mother Rajakkal.	North, field No. 521; east and south, remaining portion of field No. 520; west, field No. 521.	Acs. 2

No. 714.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 02 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a public well; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Palkonda is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Palkonda and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Vizagapatam district, Palkonda taluk, Saradhi village near Rajam village			
Personal inam, dry ..	Bommana Gangulu of Saradhi..	North, east and south, portion of the same inam; west, side channel of the Local Fund road	ACRS. 02

No. 715.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a path to the Parish quarters in Parayankulam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Madura is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Tahsildar of Madura, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Madura district, Madura taluk, 130, Parayankulam village			
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 61 A.	M. T. Subramania Mudaliyar ..	North, remainder of S. No. 61 A; east, S. Nos. 58, 59, 60 and 126; south, S. No. 300; west, remainder of S. No. 61 A	ACRS. 12

No. 7.6—

BUDGET

STATEMENT showing the ESTIMATED INCOME of the District

Name of District	Serial number	Name of Municipality.	Opening balance	Tax on lands.	Tax on buildings	Tax on lands.	Water and drainage tax on buildings and lands	Tax on vehicles.	Tax on animals	Tax on carts	Tax on private, manial and domestic servants.	Tolls	Assignations under Special Acts.	Rent of lands, buildings, etc., and sale-proceeds of lands, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Anantapur	1	Anantapur ..	3,350	600	4,100	350	..	100	500	500	..	1,000	..	1,000
2. Bellary	2	Adoni ..	14,100	3,000	16,000	230	6,650	100	1,000	1,500	..	6,000	70	500
	3	Bellary ..	50,000	7,000	22,000	200	..	1,200	2,000	3,700	..	6,000	100	2,500
3. Chingleput	4	Chingleput ..	2,810	1,100	3,400	400	..	670	700	600	..	2,750	..	320
	5	Conjeveram ..	13,000	3,000	23,000	2,300	15,000	300	1,500	3,000	..	7,000	50	400
4. Coimbatore	6	Coimbatore ..	1,250	6,000	23,000	1,870	..	2,000	2,400	2,700	..	10,700	120	14,200
	7	Erode ..	6,400	1,000	9,000	1,250	..	200	1,100	1,100	..	4,000	60	1,000
	8	Karur ..	5,170	1,000	6,700	1,200	..	300	500	1,300	..	6,000	700	6,200
5. Cuddapah	9	Cuddapah ..	4,300	6,400	6,300	1,150	6,500	500	500	1,000	..	6,500	30	400
	10	Kadiampur ..	9,815	3,100	13,000	600	12,000	750	1,500	1,900	..	10,000	60	100
6. Ganjam	11	Chicacole ..	2,400	1,000	3,000	1,000	..	300	1,000	1,400	..	6,200	40	100
	12	Parlakimedi ..	2,210	800	7,000	250	..	200	1,100	1,200	..	2,000	40	90
7. Godavari	13	Cocanada ..	12,000	7,300	27,000	1,000	22,000	1,400	1,800	2,500	..	10,000	940	2,500
	14	Rajahmundry ..	3,870	6,000	24,000	1,350	..	800	1,300	2,200	..	12,000	200	3,200
8. Guntur	15	Guntur ..	17,250	6,200	31,000	1,900	12,000	1,100	1,700	2,000	..	10,000	100	6,000
	16	Ongole ..	5,400	1,450	4,000	250	2,200	200	800	1,000	..	1,200	20	2,000
9. Kistna	17	Bezwada ..	14,100	6,400	13,500	6,000	20,000	400	1,100	2,400	..	11,000	1,300	4,000
	18	Ellore ..	3,200	6,400	14,000	600	..	400	1,100	2,300	..	11,000	100	800
	19	Masulipatam ..	8,150	6,500	17,500	1,000	4,700	1,000	1,000	2,500	..	10,100	150	700
10. Kurnool	20	Kurnool ..	6,400	4,100	12,000	600	6,000	650	1,000	2,700	..	8,400	60	300
	21	Nandyal ..	7,820	1,300	7,200	2,400	..	950	1,000	1,700	..	7,000	50	100
	22	Pattikonda ..	11,100	1,700	10,500	1,100	5,900	500	1,200	1,900	..	12,000	50	1,700
	23	Sodatikonda ..	3,400	850	4,000	600	..	250	850	800	2,700	800	..	1,200
11. Madura	24	Madura ..	19,150	10,000	32,100	6,240	61,300	4,300	6,000	6,000	..	30,000	100	7,400
	25	Palni ..	5,210	1,000	6,700	220	..	350	500	1,000	..	6,000	20	100
	26	Periyakulam ..	7,540	700	8,000	400	6,310	440	1,000	1,070	..	6,000	30	410
	27	Cuttum ..	10,510	6,000	38,230	12,000	..	1,500	6,200	1,100	..	4,500	700	1,200
	28	Cannanore ..	7,400	3,100	10,000	3,000	..	800	900	850	..	2,100	200	200
12. Malabar	29	Cochin ..	4,100	3,300	9,000	2,700	..	800	100	50	..	50	5,220	670
	30	Palghat ..	21,000	3,400	21,500	6,250	..	950	6,000	2,000	..	11,500	240	700
	31	Tellicherry ..	26,120	4,200	14,400	3,650	2,130	650	600	200	..	2,000	100	700
13. Nellore	32	Nellore ..	16,700	3,100	19,200	1,620	16,470	1,520	1,050	2,150	..	5,100	..	820
14. Nilgiris, The	33	Coonoor ..	7,270	1,850	18,000	1,105	17,200	1,000	1,200	500	2,000	..	60	650
	34	Ootacamund ..	21,320	1,000	45,000	4,000	44,200	2,500	2,500	1,000	2,000	..	60	4,000
	35	Gudalur ..	4,000	1,000	6,000	700	4,220	600	700	1,000	..	..	60	1,000
15. North Arcot	36	Tirupati ..	8,420	1,350	8,000	250	6,240	170	670	1,000	..	2,100	60	200
	37	Vellore ..	10,650	5,100	18,500	2,200	16,000	600	2,000	3,000	..	1,020	10	200
	38	Wandiyat ..	2,600	1,100	6,200	200	..	200	450	850	..	2,000	100	1,000
16. Salem	39	Salem ..	10,200	6,700	27,000	1,840	..	6,000	6,700	4,200	..	1,020	..	600
	40	Tiruppattur ..	2,800	1,050	7,200	320	..	120	500	1,000	..	12,000	60	2,200
	41	Vaniyambadi ..	6,150	1,000	11,000	1,000	..	120	400	800	..	4,000	60	600
17. South Arcot	42	Chidambaram ..	4,600	1,100	10,400	350	..	650	1,500	1,300	..	2,200	60	450
	43	Cuddalore ..	23,100	6,100	17,700	6,000	..	2,000	2,000	2,000	..	4,500	60	350
	44	Tiruvannamalai ..	7,640	1,400	8,500	300	..	170	650	1,300	..	10,000	80	1,000
18. South Canara	45	Mangalore ..	12,950	5,500	20,500	1,200	..	1,750	2,000	1,500	..	7,000	20	820
	46	Kumbakonam ..	26,120	6,000	38,500	3,100	9,200	3,000	6,000	5,000	..	3,300	100	2,100
19. Tanjore	47	Mannargudi ..	18,000	1,700	8,000	1,450	..	600	1,500	1,000	..	15,050	100	6,000
	48	Mayaveram ..	9,170	2,800	11,400	1,700	..	900	950	1,100	..	8,000	60	1,100
	49	Negapatam ..	35,600	6,000	31,500	1,450	..	1,000	1,000	1,500	..	6,100	..	1,200
	50	Tanjore ..	10,300	6,500	27,000	2,200	60,620	2,830	2,000	2,800	..	20,000	1,000	6,320
	51	Pattukottai ..	4,870	3,200	10,400	650	..	2,000	6,500	1,500	..	12,400	200	3,650
20. Tinnevelly	52	Srivilliputtur ..	2,500	1,100	6,300	400	..	400	1,300	900	..	6,040	20	600
	53	Tinnevelly ..	34,000	6,700	24,000	1,100	..	3,200	2,500	2,000	..	11,100	100	250
	54	Tuticorin ..	14,400	7,000	33,100	1,900	16,500	900	1,200	1,200	..	12,000	30	5,000
21. Trichinopoly	55	Srirangam ..	22,170	1,100	10,000	3,000	4,000	1,050	1,200	1,200	..	5,000	..	310
	56	Trichinopoly ..	52,000	10,500	65,700	4,000	42,300	4,200	4,500	6,000	..	21,700	200	1,250
	57	Aruppukottai ..	6,300	1,000	6,700	6,000	..	50	450	800	..	5,000	30	6,000
22. Vizagapatam	58	Bimlipatam ..	2,020	6,000	6,700	310	..	220	320	320	..	5,000	..	130
	59	Vizagapatam ..	25,710	4,200	21,000	900	12,000	6,020	1,000	670	..	6,400	600	310
	60	Vizianagram ..	8,610	6,000	18,200	600	..	1,000	2,500	2,010	..	10,310	60	670
		Total ..	8,03,400	4,85,850	10,50,200	1,16,840	4,04,750	65,000	86,000	1,08,100	12,800	4,62,580	16,300	1,12,500

MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the year 1909-1910.

RECEIPTS.

Conservancy receipts.	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Rents and revenue from municipal institutions.	Tolls on markets and slaughter-houses.	Licence fees.	Other fees	Taxes under municipal and other Acts.	Interest on investments and premiums on loans	Grants and contributions from Government towards the pay of municipal subordinates.	Grants, etc., for other purposes.	Grants, etc., from local boards.	Grants, etc., from other bodies.	Recoveries for services to private individuals.	Miscellaneous.	Loans.	Sale proceeds of Government securities, etc., Withdrawals of deposits and Investments.	Advances recovered.	Total.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
900	5,500	150	300	300	50	150	..	35	4,050	4,700	..	500	..	..	..	..	29,200
2,500	1,500	120	4,100	1,200	1,200	300	..	130	..	850	..	2,000	50	..	..	..	55,110
..	5,500	120	3,500	2,000	1,050	2,000	90	125	11,050	1,200	1,500	4,200	1,250	..	..	600	1,41,230
300	30	18	140	60	150	200	870	20	..	2,500	..	800	10	..	..	..	40,080
2,500	80	60	4,800	1,500	100	800	..	170	..	1,400	200	2,000	100	..	..	20	39,500
800	250	300	4,700	1,500	700	900	..	120	1,000	3,000	..	3,210	150	..	..	..	98,990
120	500	260	2,300	1,100	130	200	..	130	100	1,100	..	1,100	60	..	70	..	97,550
1,200	10,750	70	1,250	450	570	150	..	120	80	1,200	..	1,050	60	..	..	..	40,030
1,500	6,000	150	6,250	500	500	700	250	60	1,000	6,000	..	1,500	100	..	1,020	..	91,020
40	400	250	1,500	600	270	500	70	60	..	2,000	..	1,000	200	1,50,000	..	..	2,11,300
100	2,500	210	2,250	500	530	250	70	300	110	800	..	1,570	30	..	..	..	34,070
10	30	270	1,100	250	150	250	..	120	600	1,200	600	700	10	..	..	..	21,000
10	1,000	420	12,000	3,000	1,200	600	..	60	10	4,000	..	6,370	150	..	..	..	1,23,670
50	1,210	90	1,510	1,200	70	1,400	400	170	200	2,720	..	4,450	80	..	..	..	22,020
1,000	40	250	2,000	2,720	500	..	110	200	..	6,000	..	3,100	100	..	..	..	1,09,940
30	100	160	440	400	270	410	..	100	..	1,400	..	870	10	..	..	..	24,900
300	170	140	5,070	1,500	810	1,140	..	120	6,000	2,700	..	2,800	150	1,00,000	..	..	3,39,250
500	30	120	3,000	2,300	110	500	..	120	..	2,250	..	2,250	200	..	..	60	28,250
1,000	10	300	10,250	2,200	1,300	1,200	..	90	110	5,020	..	1,200	100	..	..	120	29,250
2,500	2,400	270	5,400	1,700	500	870	250	60	2,020	2,400	..	4,020	70	..	..	50	14,010
100	250	100	1,200	500	100	400	..	100	100	2,000	..	150	150	..	..	60	54,500
80	4,010	30	4,300	700	..	300	500	150	120	4,500	..	2,000	80	..	10,000	100	90,070
..	..	250	450	300	20	40	..	..	120	..	..	1,100	10	6,000	..	..	22,400
11,000	500	330	10,000	11,000	40	2,000	1,500	700	2,750	8,200	..	13,400	1,000	..	200	..	3,05,070
150	300	40	700	700	50	500	..	120	..	1,000	..	1,000	650	..	..	..	22,000
220	..	60	1,270	300	150	130	..	60	..	710	..	1,020	60	55,000	..	10	60,140
300	400	310	3,000	1,100	500	1,100	120	120	150	4,650	..	2,000	100	..	..	80	1,00,100
320	2,100	110	1,200	500	..	400	60	50	2,000	1,600	..	2,510	100	..	..	50	46,400
50	..	170	1,200	250	30	500	250	50	..	..	..	1,000	50	..	..	..	30,250
400	12,700	200	3,000	1,400	350	700	..	140	..	6,300	..	3,000	140	..	..	..	1,02,300
80	10,700	200	400	1,100	210	600	450	40	2,500	2,000	200	4,040	80	..	..	150	64,000
1,000	170	420	1,500	1,100	100	700	420	250	3,250	4,100	..	2,100	150	..	..	..	52,000
100	..	..	21,000	500	300	..	..	60	2,250	1,100	200	3,540	200	..	..	..	82,450
500	900	..	21,000	1,400	500	..	..	..	15,000	..	..	2,200	100	..	2,100	..	2,40,300
400	1,000	30	5,000	500	200	600	..	30	800	850	..	800	100	..	..	..	33,150
1,000	50	..	1,200	400	300	700	..	..	..	..	2,250	1,320	60	..	..	..	28,440
2,000	650	600	12,300	1,500	400	800	150	50	6,700	1,800	..	3,000	450	..	..	10	63,500
150	2,000	10	100	400	70	250	..	40	800	150	..	400	20	..	..	..	10,000
210	10,000	600	6,100	2,100	2,000	1,020	200	150	1,200	4,000	..	6,000	800	1,20,000	..	..	3,20,700
100	2,000	100	1,000	800	50	250	..	50	1,200	1,100	..	2,050	140	..	..	..	82,500
50	200	80	2,200	200	70	100	..	40	..	200	..	1,600	50	..	..	..	21,700
200	12	24	210	200	60	200	..	120	..	2,000	..	2,700	240	..	..	..	30,000
4,000	200	200	1,000	1,200	850	2,400	600	100	850	1,400	..	3,000	100	8,000	..	..	1,12,420
100	100	10	2,000	800	400	300	..	50	80	1,500	100	1,310	110	..	..	..	83,130
100	210	200	2,200	1,700	800	800	200	50	..	1,600	..	2,720	240	..	..	..	77,040
800	140	200	2,500	2,200	80	2,000	670	200	..	2,500	..	1,900	440	..	..	..	1,44,000
100	..	100	2,000	700	100	300	200	120	..	2,610	..	1,200	250	..	..	..	40,040
850	10,100	70	1,500	1,000	400	800	..	100	..	600	..	1,200	50	..	..	..	80,600
200	20	200	2,200	2,000	300	2,000	50	100	20	1,450	100	11,000	1,500	..	..	500	1,01,000
3,000	60	50	10,000	2,200	1,000	1,000	100	70	..	..	..	6,000	170	..	..	..	1,20,000
2,100	20	100	2,100	700	50	300	2,250	90	..	1,000	100	2,000	150	..	..	..	56,700
100	60	60	..	400	250	200	250	40	..	800	..	600	200	..	..	90	60,300
850	..	170	2,000	1,400	90	1,500	450	100	..	1,000	250	2,000	100	..	20,000	..	1,20,740
100	..	200	800	1,700	50	1,000	250	150	..	1,000	..	2,000	60	..	..	0 120	1,07,070
1,000	..	80	2,000	1,200	70	350	..	70	..	2,000	150	1,000	70	..	..	..	60,000
4,000	100	900	23,100	5,000	10,200	6,000	440	150	4,150	6,400	4,000	9,000	410	..	400	..	6,02,200
100	1,100	80	1,210	250	1,0	200	..	40	..	600	..	600	80	..	..	..	20,070
800	500	250	100	400	80	100	50	80	..	300	..	600	30	..	..	10	10,010
80	100	..	4,000	800	1,400	200	60	..	11,000	100	50	4,170	600	..	..	..	1,11,200
800	60	150	1,100	1,400	150	350	150	60	..	300	..	2,100	210	..	..	1,000	40,800
62,000	1,00,000	12,250	2,03,300	84,710	44,120	62,230	14,250	6,200	86,000	1,24,000	12,000	1,81,970	12,410	9,30,000	54,300	10,450	33 24,819

STATEMENT showing the ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE of the District

Name of District.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Grant 1. Communications.	Buildings.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Establishment.	Tools and plant and other stores.	Contributions for public works.	Grant 2. Education.	Grant 3. Hospitals and dispensaries—Salaries of medical officers whose pay is entirely contributed by Government.	Hospitals and dispensaries—Other charges.	Contributions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Anantapur	1	Anantapur	2,500	1,100	..	300	..	220	..	..	10,000	500	3,500	140
Bellary	2	Adoni	2,750	9,100	250	9,014	50	230	60	..	8,370	6,000	3,000	140
	3	Bellary	4,000	4,100	800	2,570	..	900	150	850	12,700	2,400	6,000	250
	4	Chanigiapat	1,700	1,450	240	200	..	150	10	..	1,320	420	4,130	10
Chingleput	5	Conjeeveram	4,150	4,900	..	6,000	..	490	..	200	6,490	3,480	8,0 0	40
	6	Coimbatore	7,500	2,900	6,110	610	5,000	3,120	100	..	7,070	2,540	7,480	200
Coimbatore	7	Erode	2,900	3,200	2,530	850	..	260	40	..	3,680	2,880	2,328	100
	8	Karur	4,840	500	1,158	1,000	..	250	20	..	14,170	9,330	2,920	200
Cuddapah	9	Cuddapah	2,200	1,000	600	4,710	..	..	20	200	13,400	1,100	4,000	140
Ganjam	10	Berhampur	5,000	4,250	100	370	..	370	100	850	4,930	1,250	8,720	40
	11	Chicacole	7,150	250	60	230	..	300	50	..	19,870	1,980	4,170	30
	12	Parlakimedi	1,000	3,150	850	350	..	240	30	..	3,700	6,870	2,220	80
Gódavari	13	Cocanada	9,000	2,500	1,110	17,470	100	1,220	6,200	2,370	9,170	1,850	10,220	40
	14	Rajahmundry	10,000	2,300	..	710	..	1,440	50	1,000	6,050	1,080	4,070	310
Guntur	15	Guntur	10,000	3,000	..	7,500	1,000	1,020	200	..	3,170	1,850	9,000	70
	16	Ongole	1,340	1,100	400	200	..	210	50	..	1,870	1,020	2,710	70
Kistna	17	Bezwada	9,000	1,800	1,000	140	..	1,810	100	5,000	8,680	2,510	8,020	110
	18	Ellore	10,500	1,000	730	570	200	1,300	100	..	4,080	2,400	3,700	80
	19	Masulipatam	10,200	3,700	50	1,000	1,000	1,380	300	1,300	6,920	1,190	8,050	630
Kurnool	20	Kurnool	4,500	2,000	700	6,500	..	300	100	970	18,000	..	6,0 0	180
	21	Nandyal	4,000	4,500	200	..	..	400	110	..	4,740	2,130	4,020	60
	22	Dindigal	5,300	900	2,510	3,400	..	1,020	60	200	7,110	3,240	3,610	80
	23	Kodaikanal	2,050	18,300	100	30	50	500	100	800	750	..	7,0 0	60
Madura	24	Madura	25,000	32,500	9,510	34,000	8,000	2,400	500	600	10,310	10,920	11,500	1,120
	25	Palni	3,100	2,000	1,000	150	..	300	50	..	2,550	2,000	1,260	10
	26	Periyakulam	4,250	950	..	320	..	330	60	..	3,050	780	1,040	60
	27	Calicut	11,000	2,750	..	340	..	840	60	..	7,000	6,400	11,520	680
	28	Cannanore	1,000	1,210	100	100	..	770	..	..	13,130	960	2,960	80
Malabar	29	Cochin	1 800	1,210	300	120	..	830	14	..	9,170	360	2,760	50
	30	Palghat	9,300	2 000	250	740	..	1,150	60	..	20,530	2,200	6,250	40
	31	Tellicherry	3,000	1,150	100	40	20,000	900	20	..	60,850	800	3,100	20
Nellore	32	Nellore	8,250	6,000	1,540	11,200	..	260	50	800	4,020	2,220	8,100	600
Nilgiris, The	33	Coonoor	18,250	4,300	1,760	6,510	..	1,110	100	..	1,700	1,000	5,000	100
	34	Ootacamund	30,000	11,400	13,870	26,150	2,000	2,400	800	100	9,500	..	8,0 0	80
	35	Gudalúr	1,250	800	150	2,800	150	750	..	150	5,000	640	1,110	80
North Arcot	36	Tirupati	1,100	1,000	400	2,200	..	210	80	..	2,720	3,110	2,160	60
	37	Vellore	6,000	4,500	1,200	6,150	..	800	80	..	7,000	1,000	8,700	40
	38	Wallajapet	800	800	150	250	..	180	..	..	6,500	600	900	10
Salem	39	Salem	8,0 0	2,100	..	1,400	200	350	200	..	20,120	2,310	6,820	100
	40	Tiruppattúr	2,000	950	..	220	..	280	50	..	2,210	1,000	2,050	170
	41	Vaniyambádi	3,200	3,200	..	200	20	260	100	..	3,100	700	2,750	10
	42	Chidambaram	4,200	800	..	1,620	..	920	200	..	4,200	2,500	2,010	100
South Arcot	43	Cuddalore	10,300	6,500	3,625	1 120	100	1,750	150	50	5,800	2 800	10,000	80
	44	Tiruvannámalai	5,250	4,000	300	800	..	260	50	..	2,000	1,000	1,730	70
South Canara	45	Mangalore	5,000	1,800	400	30	..	720	50	..	4,800	1,080	3,870	30
	46	Kumbakonam	11,000	3,500	3,620	370	700	0 0	50	..	8,200	2,400	14,200	860
	47	Mannárgudi	4,000	6,100	..	1,220	50	200	50	..	0, 30	2,550	2,040	70
Tanjore	48	Mayavaram	4,000	3,000	100	400	..	440	20	..	22,450	2,100	2,000	160
	49	Nágapatam	11,000	7,000	..	1,220	..	310	..	..	7,170	2,040	6,040	160
	50	Tanjore	12,100	2,500	2,300	25,700	..	450	100	850	6,070	1,020	4,000	220
Tinnevelly	51	Palamcottah	2,750	700	200	100	..	710	10	..	4,740	1,560	10,200	40
	52	Srivilliputtúr	2,250	600	..	700	..	370	40	..	2,040	1,020	1,070	80
	53	Tinnevelly	10,500	26,000	6,250	510	..	930	100	..	4,300	3,300	8,310	90
	54	Tuticorin	10 000	2,000	500	11,010	..	840	90	..	4,200	2,060	5,400	110
Trichinopoly	55	Karúr	4 000	1,300	..	310	..	670	50	..	2,070	1,500	2,470	60
	56	Trichinopoly	23,770	12,000	1,165	47,500	1,100	2,140	200	500	17,870	2,350	14,690	..
	57	Anaikapatti	4,600	4,800	1,170	100	..	260	50	..	4,020	700	1,810	70
Tuticorin	58	Srirangam	2,500	250	180	55	..	90	10	..	3,340	1,000	1,400	10
	59	Tiruppattúr	11 000	4 000	3,120	6,720	600	980	500	..	7,070	..	3,000	40
	60	Vriñchipuram	5,200	1,200	3,150	820	100	800	60	..	6,250	600	1,440	100
		Total ...	4,00,320	3,54 220	80 310	2 66,410	47,600	48,180	11,480	16,850	4,42,000	1,12,080	2,20,0 0	7,400

MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the year 1909–1910

CHARGES.

			Grant 4					Grant 4-	Extraordinary and debt						
Vaccination.	Registration of births and deaths.	Sanitation.	Lighting.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Choultries and travellers' bungalows.	Avenues.	Public gardens, survey of land, etc.	Supervision and management.	Repayment of debt.	Interest on loans.	Advances.	Refunds.	Deposits.	Investments.	Closing balance.	Grand total.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
150	130	2,660	220	160	..	10	1,900	1,030	..	..	9,030	..	..	..	1,490	20,980
440	110	16,810	1,390	200	910	130	1,700	1,780	6,000	2,380	..	..	..	..	7,010	66,210
620	410	37,270	3,000	610	360	410	2,610	2,270	2,760	330	60,000	100	..	..	6,700	1,41,130
240	120	8,180	850	70	350	60	960	1,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,690	20,060
250	470	14,760	2,700	100	10	210	2,700	4,050	4,050	6,410	10,700	10	..	..	5,000	66,080
620	490	21,910	2,170	310	1,240	110	2,170	5,140	2,940	2,220	..	700	..	..	5,910	56,090
240	110	6,950	1,850	70	130	110	1,090	1,950	..	..	..	10	..	..	2,360	27,290
220	110	6,680	1,230	20	60	30	1,470	1,070	3,970	850	..	..	..	..	2,240	40,510
170	130	8,870	1,400	240	160	170	1,240	1,820	3,070	8,240	80	60	..	..	4,410	54,480
620	180	9,960	2,210	270	..	120	1,940	2,780	2,680	6,000	1,56,500	..	..	..	7,840	2,11,280
280	130	6,050	810	50	..	10	1,220	2,160	490	90	..	..	..	..	1,450	34,070
230	180	4,980	970	30	..	60	990	1,690	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,840	2,580
560	400	24,060	4,840	610	310	210	2,080	3,240	6,440	6,850	..	..	..	..	6,240	1,25,410
600	870	21,810	3,240	430	1,040	180	2,310	4,660	840	4,700	..	..	..	..	6,540	77,020
420	270	15,290	4,250	1,210	140	300	2,720	3,190	4,330	9,000	1,100	20	..	110	10,270	1,01,010
200	160	4,020	1,200	..	60	..	810	1,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,160	24,200
360	190	20,470	2,20	80	710	290	2,210	2,630	..	1,000	1,21,150	..	..	..	33,780	2,39,780
460	140	13,660	2,210	230	140	170	2,720	3,210	..	..	60	70	..	..	4,890	58,010
260	870	17,600	3,350	370	220	300	2,670	3,7 0	..	..	20	20	..	..	10,190	78,420
240	120	11,210	1,750	180	110	100	2,170	3,100	6,200	1,920	100	100	..	..	6,130	71,210
210	110	5,560	1,100	..	110	..	690	1,030	..	..	60	30	..	..	5,640	32,430
280	260	10,810	1,960	50	130	160	1,080	1,960	1,560	1,010	99,580	20	..	..	7,340	93,270
40	60	2,240	830	40	..	..	560	1,090	..	..	10	660	..	..	2,510	22,470
810	710	37,740	11,160	340	2,230	430	4,810	10,410	11,300	6,840	..	600	..	3,230	14,630	3,05,670
180	120	6,490	1,620	20	..	50	2,080	1,380	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,100	27,980
150	130	7,700	1,580	110	30	30	1,160	2,310	650	2,260	23,600	10	..	..	3,740	49,330
390	410	21,470	2,300	430	260	10	3,000	3,500	6,980	1,570	80	70	..	..	38,400	1,03,840
290	360	14,110	1,300	..	50	..	1,830	3,210	810	60	100	30	..	..	5,460	46,360
270	150	7,100	691	10	810	20	970	2,010	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,420	30,250
110	180	17,740	2,710	..	290	80	3,070	3,820	1,600	60	..	60	..	..	20,950	1,72,720
120	360	16,190	1,260	110	570	80	1,170	4,940	2,180	880	100	100	..	..	8,220	91,090
650	650	15,210	2,220	..	1,040	..	1,440	4,0 0	1,740	3,160	..	180	..	..	13,240	82,040
830	800	17,530	3,300	1,180	..	..	2,390	5,820	6 1 0	4,870	..	80	..	..	6,180	84,4 0
600	380	20,700	3,0 5	1,160	100	..	2,720	12,420	61,180	14,840	..	2,000	..	..	15,840	2,15,390
180	150	8,410	1,370	170	..	40	1,370	1,990	1,390	1,870	..	..	..	..	4,480	33,140
200	140	7,820	1,060	..	..	..	1,150	1,240	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,040	28,420
440	580	25,570	4,740	600	2,000	200	1,970	6,210	6,810	7,580	10	..	..	..	1,1 0	1,00,000
210	160	3,160	810	70	..	100	640	1,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,010	3,2 760
420	850	29,870	4,010	870	600	..	4,030	7,010	..	..	2,30,000	..	..	..	1,220	85,810
220	200	8,000	1,190	80	..	..	1,200	2,160	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,620	31,760
180	140	7,800	1,310	..	..	..	1,140	2,020	1,070	230	..	..	..	100	2,4 0	33,060
210	100	10 0 0	2,140	..	..	270	880	2,210	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 720	1 72,4 0
300	890	22,530	4,410	60	710	620	2,730	6,170	..	..	20,810	40	..	..	4,500	93,110
210	130	8,010	1 2 0	..	120	..	850	1,420	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,050	27,940
430	590	27,070	2,050	310	90	0 0	2,650	6,110	6,800	860	..	100	..	200	7,050	1 11,060
850	570	19,010	2,210	420	140	1,810	2,700	8,280	6,160	2,170	10,700	30	..	..	4,810	66,010
220	540	9,400	2,000	120	20	840	2,720	3,020	1,090	810	..	60	..	..	2,000	50,840
250	240	8,0 0	1,890	..	60	..	1,330	2,0 0	1 190	410	..	..	..	..	2,150	1 21,3 0
640	630	24,810	3,120	130	..	10	01,480	7,910	3 140	1,911	100	100	..	..	10,920	1,39,030
400	600	26,660	7,3 0	1,060	370	810	1,440	3,030	6,070	4,500	..	..	..	..	2,180	50,120
120	270	6,20	4,020	..	220	250	1,010	4,280	..	..	..	10	..	..	2,350	23,200
210	120	5,810	1,760	..	440	90	760	1,850	..	..	30,000	20	..	..	2,730	1,25,740
440	320	21,810	2,230	130	..	130	2,250	5,240	..	..	..	60	..	..	15,310	1,01,770
210	260	20,440	4,000	..	70	140	10 ,40	4,7 0	2,020	1,710	..	60	..	20,000	2,000	1,0,035
360	130	13,360	2,310	..	..	170	1,110	2,200	..	..	..	60	..	20,000	20,320	2,82,380
1,000	630	61,040	7,310	1,020	260	90	2,010	6,710	11,320	14,400	..	600	..	..	2,000	30,870
210	140	6,030	810	10	..	70	690	1,010	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	18,610
210	150	8,310	1,110	..	180	80	710	1,100	..	..	..	120	..	..	1,010	1,17,080
800	700	19 230	2,580	140	140	860	04,730	4,700	5,060	7,090	1,200	10	..	..	9,190	80 800
410	290	13,070	2,760	800	810	20	3 920	6,590	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,020	17,450	9,00,010	1,09,460	15,230	23,070	8,820	1,22 360	2,02,820	1,51,400	1,16,900	7 62,120	8,260	..	21,340	4,16,130	61,85 810

A-3

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Octacamund, May 31, 1909

No. 149 P.—Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 29th May 1909

District.	First period (August 1898 to June 1901).		Second period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Third period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Fourth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Fifth period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Sixth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Seventh period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Eighth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Ninth period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Tenth period (1st July 1909 to 29th March 1909).		Eleventh period (2nd April 1909 to 29th May 1909).		Grand Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Anantapur	778	484	8	3	4	0	98	9	144	109	1,092	1,260	1,721	2,244	7	1	12	7	208	170	24	20	4,367	3,855
Bellary	88	107	110	64	4	0	1,208	1,205	3,354	2,966	6,044	5,054	10,271	8,500	2,305	1,170	508	397	1,709	1,201	214	207	30,699	26,896
Chingleput	0	0	4	4	2	0	1	1	13	8	12	10	8	8	8	8	2	2	19	12	4	0	150	57
Coimbatore	1	1	42	34	—	—	368	309	716	609	4,852	3,938	8,078	2,113	317	246	6	4	300	148	1,305	1,104	18,379	7,889
Cuddapah	1	0	—	—	—	—	2	0	2	2	201	174	96	76	5	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	405	403
Cuddalore	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	0	32	3	6	3	3	1	4	0	0	0	63	16
Dindigul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	—	4	2	3	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	14	4
Ganjam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kurnool	172	146	—	—	—	—	18	6	530	393	691	519	140	126	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,510	997
Madras City	17	13	1	1	11	3	5	2	14	2	28	10	35	19	16	13	1	0	6	2	3	3	139	106
Madura	1	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	4	2	99	55	3	2	—	—	—	—	3	0	99	70
Malabar	1	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	5	2	9	7	33	9	67	61	29	19	150	111	97	78	398	311
Nellore	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	3	0	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	—	—	13	4
Nilgiris, The	0	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	62	50	250	215	170	99	100	200	38	28	148	91	29	23	1,098	1,018
North Arcot	135	111	14	12	48	36	1,010	1,020	1,100	891	1,090	1,029	778	650	31	49	13	4	45	31	11	11	5,105	4,909
Salem	503	458	110	627	1,100	1,112	1,008	1,000	5,200	4,040	1,063	824	2,234	1,000	100	64	307	221	1,200	975	340	261	16,421	12,002
South Arcot	—	—	0	0	0	0	1	—	0	0	1	1	2	1	13	40	—	—	4	1	1	1	22	43
South Canara	2	1	1	1	0	0	40	40	2 110	994	862	670	710	0	382	270	170	115	125	104	245	190	5,000	1,470
Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Trichinopoly	—	—	1	—	1	0	—	—	5	4	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6
Vizagapatam	3	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	1	—	1	1	0	0	1	0	—	—	12	9
Vizagapatam	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3
Godavari State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
Sandur State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Total	1,704	1,05	1,1	904	1,000	1,172	3,000	4,100	15,474	10,000	17,000	14,000	19,000	14,040	3,000	2,001	921	679	4,072	4,440	2,000	2,000	80,791	67,172

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 29th May 1909.

District and place.	Reported for the week ending 15th May 1909.						Reported during the week ending 22nd May 1909.						Reported during the week ending 29th May 1909.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Bellary district	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chingleput district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore District—																		
Coimbatore	—	—	13	8	13	8	—	—	27	9	27	9	—	—	43	16	43	16
Other places	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	2
Madura district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Canara district—																		
Mangalore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	13	8	14	8	—	3	28	10	28	13	1	1	45	17	46	18

Ootacamund, June 5, 1909.

No. 160-P.—In modification of notification No. 146 P., published on pages 377-379, Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st June, 1909, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published:—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore	Coimbatore.	Nilgiris, The	Coonoor	Wellington Cantonment.
		Karuppatti			
		Komarapalayam.			
	Kollegal	Kollegal.			
	Satyamangalam.	Pavalashatti.	South Canara.	Mangalore.	Mangalore.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.
	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore	The whole Province.	II. Bombay—*contd.*	1. *Northern Division*—*contd.*
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*—		(a) Towns—*contd.*
	(a) Districts—		Thana.
	Ahmedabad.		2. *Central Division*—
	Broach.		(a) Districts—
	Kaira.		Ahmednagar.
	Surat.		Poona.
	Thana.		Satara.
	(b) States and Agencies—		(b) Town—
	Mahikantha.		Poona City.
	Palanpur.		3. *Southern Division*—
	(c) Towns—		(a) Districts—
	Ahmedabad.		Belgaum.
	Surat city.		Kanara.
	Bassein port.		Kolaba.
	Bombay City.		Vatnagiri.
	Broach.		

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
II. Bombay —cont.	4. *Sind*— Towns— Karachi town and port 5. *Political Charge*— (*a*) States and Agencies— Mahi Kantha States. Cutch State. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country. Satara Agency. Surat ,, (*b*) Towns— Jamnagar town and port Mandvi port.	V. Burma ..	(*a*) Districts— Amherst (Moulmein). Bassein. Bhamo. Hanthawaddy Henzada. Katha. Myaungmya. Pegu. Prome Shwebo. Tharrawaddy Thaton. Yamethin. (*b*) Towns— Mandalay. Moulmein. Rangoon (Fort) Toungoo.
III. Bengal.	(*a*) Districts— Bhagalpur. Darbhanga. Gaya. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur Patna Saran. Shahabad Twenty four Parganas. (*b*) Towns— Calcutta City Howrah. Monghyr.	VI. The Central Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Akola. Amraoti. Balaghat. Buldana. Nagpur. (*b*) Towns— Akola. Bhandra. Kamptee Cantonment Nagpur City.
		VII. The Central India.	Indore City. Jaora ,,
IV. The Punjab.	(*a*) Districts— Ambala. Amritsar. Delhi. Ferozepur. Gujranwala. Gurdaspur. Gurgaon. Gujrat. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang. Jhelum. Jullundur. Kangra Karnal. Lahore Ludhiana. Lyallpur Mianwali. Montgomery. Multan. Muzaffargarh. Rohtak Shahpur. Sialkot District. (*b*) States— Faridkote. Jind State. Kalsia ,, Kapurthala State. Maler Kotla State Nabha ,, Patiala ,, (*c*) Amritsar City. Lahore ,, Multan ,, Patiala ,,	VIII Rajputana.	Ajmer City. Ajmer District. Alwar State Bharatpur State. Jaipur ,, Marwar State (Jodhpur). Mewar State.
		IX. The United Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Agra Allahabad. Azamgarh Ballia. Bara Banki. Budaun. Cawnpur. Etah. Etawah Faryukhabad. Ghazipur. Gorakhpur. Hardoi. Jaunpur. Mainpuri. Meerut. Moradabad. Mattra. Muzaffarnagar. Rae Bareli. Saharanpur. Unao. (*b*) Towns— Cawnpur. Meerut City.
		X. Kashmir ..	Jammu District.
		XI. N. W. Frontier Provinces.	Nowshera Cantonment.

B.—Passport Stations.

South Indian Railway.

Singanallur.	Coimbatore.	Mangalore.
Podanur.	Todiyalur	Mettupalaiyam.

The Nilgiri Railway.

Coonoor | Wellington.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Gudupalli	Kuppam.	Mulnaur.	Patchur.

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instructions contained in G.O., No. 632-P, dated 31st May 1909.

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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Part I-B.—Educational Department.

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MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant to M.R.Ry. S. Bhoomaha Rau, B.A., L.T., Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kavali range, privilege leave for two months with effect from the 7th June 1909 or from date of relief thereafter and to make the following appointment during the absence on leave or until further orders:—

M.R.Ry. C. Mallayya Pantulu, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Kavali, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kavali range, in the probationary class.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 8th June 1909.

The Director is pleased to grant M.R.Ry. C. E. Venkataramana Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Adoni Range, privilege leave for a month with effect from the date of relief and to appoint M.R.Ry. N. Subbarama Aiyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Adoni, *ex officio*, to act for him in the probationary class in addition to his own duties during the absence of M.R.Ry. Venkataramana Aiyar on leave or until further orders.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras 3rd June 1909.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant M.R.Ry. S. R. Venkataramu Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nagapatam range, privilege leave for three months with effect from the 30th June next or from date of relief thereafter and to make the following appointment during his absence or until further orders :—

M.R.Ry. S. Vaidhyanadha Aiyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Mayuram, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nagapatam range, in the probationary class.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 5th June 1909.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT GRADE.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned pupils have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Medical College, to have passed the Final Examination for the Hospital Assistant grade held in March 1909 :—

New Curriculum Pupils.

1	S. Zainal Abdin	Medical School, Visagapatam
2	V. Jagannadha Rao	Do.
3	A. P. Sundararamanjulu	Do.
4	V. V. Abina Rao	Medical School, Rayapuram.
	B. K. Narayana Rao	Do.
5	T. Narasinga Rao	Medical School, Visagapatam
6	V. Venkatasamiswami	Do.
7	P. A. Thangarajulu Mudaliyar	Medical School, Rayapuram.
	Sethapathi Pillai	
8	M. Ramalingaswami	Medical School, Tanjore.
9	K. S. Krishnaswami Nayudu	Medical School, Visagapatam.
10	S. Subba Rao	Medical School, Rayapuram.
11	P. A. Krishnamachari	Medical School, Visagapatam
	Narayanaswami Aiyar	Medical School, Rayapuram.
12	V. S. Ranganadham	Medical School, Tanjore.
13	J. Nallaparaju	Do.
14	D. K. Narayana Rao	Medical School, Visagapatam.
15	J. Gattu Muniyala Naydu	Medical School, Rayapuram
16	M. J. Viraraghavulu	Do.
17	D. Narasimha Rao	Do.
18	Kalyanapu Abina Rao	Medical School, Visagapatam
19	Jambunatha Aiyar	Medical School, Rayapuram
20	T. Kasturi	Medical School, Tanjore
21	S. Jesudasan	Medical School, Visagapatam.
22	C. S. Adhaya	Medical School, Tanjore.
	Mrs J. Fraser	Medical School, Rayapuram.
23	K. Narayana Aiyangar	Do.
24	W. U. Narasu	Do.
25	Mauup Sah Khalsa	Do.
	M. Anjaneyaswami	Do.
26	P. Ramaraju	Medical School, Visagapatam.
	M. Subhanadhan	Medical School, Rayapuram
27	A. D. Joseph	Medical School, Tanjore.
28	V. Gopalakrishna	Medical School, Visagapatam.
29	A. K. Damodaram	Do.
30	K. P. Sankaranna Nair	Medical School, Rayapuram.
	K. Chitta Rao	Do.
31	Varadarajulu Aiyudu	Medical School, Visagapatam.
	P. Venkata Rao	Medical school, Tanjore.
32	M. Abdul Sattar	Medical School, Rayapuram.
33	K. H. Nair	Do.
34	M. Gopalan Nair	Do.
	Q. Pathiah	Do.
35	S. M. do.	Do.
36	T. V. Pushpavanam	Do.
37	A. V. Ganapathi Nair	Do.
38	S. R. Gopalakrishnan	Do.
	T. Rajaram	Do.
39	Varadarajulu Naydu	Medical School, Visagapatam.
40	K. Ramni	Medical School, Tanjore.
41	M. Varadarajan	Medical School, Visagapatam.
42	S. Nallanayagam	Medical school, Rayapuram.
43	K. Adeyya	Do.
44	N. Ananda Rao	Do.
	P. Gurusamiah	Do.
	T. Manmadhan	Do.
45	S. P. Thanikachalam	Do.
	O. Kuppuswami Naydu	Do.
46	Miss Gnanadhay	Medical School, Visagapatam.
47	T. R. Srinivasan	Medical School, Rayapuram.
48	D. Manikam	Do.
49	K. A. Raghavan	Medical School, Visagapatam
50	M. Srinivasa Rau	Medical School, Rayapuram
51	Miss J. Pereira	Do.
		Do.

Old Curriculum Pupils.

1	M. Appalaswami	Medical School, Visagapatam.
2	S. Sheik Fazal	Medical School, Rayapuram.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 1st June 1909.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Mines Sanitary Engineering (Intermediate Grade).

It is hereby notified that the Syllabus for the Intermediate Examination in Mines Sanitary Engineering has been revised and that the examination in the subject will be conducted according to the revised syllabus.

Copies of the revised syllabus (revised up to March 1909) are on sale at the Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 5th June 1909.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—JUNE 1909

Candidates for the examination in Mines Sanitary Engineering (Intermediate Grade) to be held in June next are informed that they will have to sit for the *Written* examination at the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras. The *Written* examination will be conducted as shown in the following table:—

Day.	Hours.	Subject.
1909. Monday, 14th June ..	11 A.M. to 1 P.M. ..	Mines Sanitary Engineering (Intermediate Grade)

2. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical examinations:—

Days with dates.	Subject.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination	Approximate date by which list of candidates to be examined	Place of examination.
		FOR ALL CANDIDATES, *At Madras.*			
1909. Friday, 18th June, and Saturday, 19th June.	Mines sanitary Engineering.	Intermediate	7-30 A.M.	31	Office of the Sanitary Engineer, "Kensington House", Poonamallee Road, Chetpat.

3. Candidates should bring with them to the examination room their own set squares, black lead pencils, parallel rulers, drawing instrument boxes and 40 scales (scales with 40 divisions to the inch).

4. Candidates are informed that a copy of the nominal list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall on Saturday the 12th June 1909 and that they will be expected to learn their general numbers from this list.

5. Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and, in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head; nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Commissioner.

(5) *Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner on any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.*

(6) *No candidate will, on any occasion, be allowed to take into the examination room, ink, slates, books, ruled sheets, memoranda, or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule as having ruled sheets, memoranda, or papers of any kind in his possession, or in any unfair practices, will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Commissioner. Candidates will, however, be allowed the use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or ruling lines.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the Superintendent, giving full particulars in regard to the address *including their address* and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. Too answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(8) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

(9) Any answer papers sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer papers and drawings should be notched or pinned together at the upper left-hand corner, and the whole folded *in two*, lengthwise (not crosswise into four). The class of examination and the name and number should be written out clearly by the candidate on the top right-hand side of the first page of the answer-paper, as well as on the top of the paper after it is folded.

(10) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(11) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spoilt copies, etc.," should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 26th May 1909.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1909.

It is hereby notified that the following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical examinations in Typewriting. Only those candidates who have been notified in the Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 25th May 1909 to have satisfied the examiners in the Written test will be admitted to the Oral and Practical examinations.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical examinations should intimate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is entered first against the subject brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The subject and grade for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be specified in the letter to the examiner.

[NOTE.—Candidates will, if necessary, be examined *in batches*, but at least *every five* candidates for the *Elementary* grade and at least every *two* candidates for the *Intermediate* grade must have *one* machine among them. For the *Advanced* grade, each candidate must bring *one* machine.]

Days with dates.	Subject.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
					TYPEWRITING.	
					(1) FOR LOWDAIS CANDIDATES,	
					At Ootacamund.	
1909. Saturday, 5th June.	Typewriting ..	Elementary ..	11 A.M. ..	6	Brooks' Memorial School, Ootacamund	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. C. Rajagopalachariar Avargal (a).
	Do. ..	Intermediate.	11 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
					(2) FOR TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES,	
					At Trichinopoly.	
Wednesday, 9th June, and Thursday, 10th June.	Typewriting ..	Elementary ..	11 A.M. ..	69	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. C. Rajagopalachariar Avargal (a) and M.R.Ry. C. Gopal Menon Avargal.
	Do. ..	Intermediate	11 A.M. ..	4	Do.	Do.
					(3) FOR TRIVANDRUM AND TINNEVELLY CANDIDATES,	
					At Tinnevelly.	
Thursday, 10th June.	Typewriting ..	Elementary ..	10 A.M. ..	30	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.	Mr. H. Osmond (b) and M.R.Ry. K. Vaidyanadha Aiyar Avargal.
	Do.	Intermediate.	1 P.M. ..	8	Do.	Do.

(a) Chief Reporter to the *Madras Times*, Madras.

(b) 8, Commissariat Road, Bangalore.

Days with dates.	Subject.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
		TYPEWRITING—*contd.*				
		(4) FOR MADURA CANDIDATES.				
		At Madura.				
1909. Friday, 11th June, and Saturday, 12th June.	Typewriting ..	Elementary .	10 A.M.	58	Technical Institute, Madura.	Mr H. Ormerod (a) and M.R.Ry S. Vaidyanadha Aiyar Avargal
Saturday, 12th June.	Do. ..	Intermediate..	11 A.M.	12	Do.	Do.
		(5) FOR KUMBAKONAM AND TANJORE CANDIDATES.				
		At Tanjore.				
Friday, 11th June, and Saturday, 12th June.	Typewriting ..	Elementary ..	11 A.M.	48	St. Peter's High School, Tanjore.	M.R.Sy. Rao Bahadur N. C. Rajagopalachariar Avargal (b) and M.R.Ry. C. Gopal Menon Avargal.
	Do. ..	Intermediate..	2 P.M.	12	Do.	Do.
		(6) FOR BELLARY, KURNOOL, TIRUPATI AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.				
		At Madras.				
Monday, 14th June, Tuesday, 15th June, and Wednesday, 16th June.	Typewriting ..	Elementary ..	7-30 A.M.	142	Senate House, Chepauk.	Mr. H. Ormerod (a), M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. C. Rajagopalachariar Avargal, M.R.Ry S. Vaidyanadha Aiyar Avargal and M.R.Ry C. Gopal Menon Avargal.
Tuesday, 15th June.	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	11 A.M.	43	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Advanced ..	11 A.M.	6	Do.	Do.
		(7) FOR MYSORE AND BANGALORE CANDIDATES.				
		At Bangalore.				
Friday, 11th June, and Saturday, 12th June.	Typewriting .	Elementary ..	8 A.M.	21	3, Commissariat Road (Mr. H. Ormerod's House), Bangalore.	Mr. H. Ormerod (a).
Saturday, 12th June.	Do ..	Intermediate.	1 P.M.	5	Do.	Do.
		(8) FOR CHICACOLE, VIZAGAPATAM AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES.				
		At Rajahmundry.				
Tuesday, 15th June.	Typewriting ..	Elementary ..	8 A.M.	20	Government College, Rajahmundry	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. C. Rajagopalachariar Avargal (b) and M.R.Ry. C. Gopal Menon Avargal.
	Do ..	Intermediate..	12 A.M.	5	Do.	Do.
		(9) FOR MASULIPATAM AND BEZWADA CANDIDATES.				
		At Bezwada.				
Monday, 14th June	Typewriting ..	Elementary ..	11 A.M.	18	C.M.S. High School, Bezwada.	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. C. Rajagopalachariar Avargal (b) and M.R.Ry. C. Gopal Menon Avargal.
	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	2 P.M.	4	Do.	Do.
		(10) FOR SALEM CANDIDATES. *				
		At Salem.				
Tuesday, 22nd June.	Typewriting ..	Elementary ..	12 A.M.	28	Government Training School, Salem.	Mr H. Ormerod (a) and M.R.Ry S. Vaidyanadha Aiyar Avargal
	Do. ..	Intermediate..	1 P.M.	3	Do.	Do

(a) 3, Commissariat Road Bangalore. (b) Chief Reporter to the *Madras Times*, Madras.

* Candidates who selected Coimbatore as their place of examination but appeared for the Written test at Salem, will appear for the Oral and Practical examinations at Coimbatore. Those who selected Salem as their place of examination will be examined at Salem itself.

Days with dates.	Subject.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

TYPEWRITING—*cont.*

(1) FOR COIMBATORE CANDIDATES.*

At Coimbatore

1909. Wednesday, 23rd June	Typewriting ..	Elementary ..	10-30 a.m.	24	Coimbatore College.	Mr. H. Ormerod (a) and M.R.Ry. S. Vaidyanadha Aiyar Avargal.
	Do ..	Intermediate ..	12 noon ..	6	Do.	Do.
	Do ..	Advanced ..	12 noon ..	1	Do.	Do.

(2) FOR MANGALORE AND CALICUT CANDIDATES.

At Calicut

Friday, 25th June.	Typewriting ..	Elementary ..	9 a.m. ..	26	School of Commerce, Calicut.	Mr. H. Ormerod (a) and M.R.Ry. S. Vaidyanadha Aiyar Avargal.
"	Do ..	Intermediate ..	11 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.

(a) 3, Commissariat Road, Bangalore.

* Candidates who selected Coimbatore as their place of examination but appeared for the Written test at Salem, will appear for the Oral and Practical examinations at *Coimbatore*.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 24th May 1909.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

EXAMINATION FOR ENGINE-DRIVERS

The undermentioned candidates passed the examination held by the Board of Examiners on the 17th and 18th May 1909 :—

Order of merit.	Register number.	Name.	Order of merit.	Register number.	Name.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.

First Class.

1	8	Mahomed Hanoef.	..	..	....

Second Class.

2	10	Ballapragada Seetaramiah.	7	2	Narava Ramasamy.
3	5	Sayyed Mohideen.	8	11	Mahomed Shaik Hussain.
4	3	Christopher Pitt.		1	Reuben Alexander Thomson.
5	7	C. Kandasamy Nair.	9	3	William M'Carthy.
6	4	Shaik Saibah.		10	Mallina China Subbayya.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.

..	6	Narava Ramasamy.		10	T. Govindarajulu Naidu

Office of Sanitary Engineer to Govt., Kensington House, Chetpet, Madras, 21st May 1909.

W. HUTTON, *Sanitary Engineer to Government.*

NOTICE.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1909.

It is hereby notified that the Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates for 1909 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, will be held in the *third* week of June next. Intending candidates must submit their applications immediately to the undersigned.

Office of Inspr. of European & Training Schools, Madras, 1st June 1909.

A. I. MAYHEW, B.A., *Ag. Inspector of European & Training Schools.*

EXAMINATION IN DRILL AND GYMNASTICS—DECEMBER 1908.

CORRIGENDUM.

In the results published in the Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd December 1908—

For "1—Y. Narasayya" *read* "1—V. Narasayya."
For "6—T. Gopala Panikkar" *read* "6—I. Gopala Panikkar."
For "7—Y. Subbarayo Aiyar" *read* "7—V. Subbarayo Aiyer."

Office of the Inspr of European & Training Schools, Madras, 5th June 1909.

A. I. MAYHEW, B.A.,
Ag. Inspector of European & Training Schools.

OPENING OF THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given for the information of the general public, Managers and Teachers of Secondary and Elementary Schools that a new office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, for the Cuddapah district, was opened on the afternoon of 12th March 1909 with head-quarters at Cuddapah.

All communications which were hitherto addressed to the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Inte Ceded District division, Bellary, should in future be addressed to this office

Office of the Asst Inspr. of Schools, Cuddapah Dt., Cuddapah, 2nd June 1909.

C. KODANDARAMA NAYUDU,
Asst. Inspector of Schools, Cuddapah District.

VACANCIES

WANTED a trained Upper Secondary Grade European, Eurasian or Native Christian Mistress for the post of Third Assistant Mistress, Government Hobart Training School for Mistresses, Royapettah, Madras. Salary Rs. 30—1—40. Only those who have a good workable knowledge of Hindustani need apply.

Office of Inspectress of Girls' Schools, C. Circle, Madras, 22nd May 1909.

A. ARNOLD,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

WANTED a Muhammadan trained Matriculate for appointment on Rs. 15—1—20 as Second Assistant of the Model School in the Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras. The applicant should be less than 25 years of age

Office of the Inspector of Schools, IV Circle, Madras, 17th May 1909

R. G. GRIEVE,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, IV Circle.

WANTED for the Municipal Incomplete Secondary School, Ootacamund, three trained Matriculates for the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Assistants' places. Salary attached to the posts of each is Rs. 30—½—36. One of them should be trained in Kindergarten teaching. The applications should reach this office by the 12th June 1909 at the latest

Office of the Inspector of Schools, V Circle, Coimbatore, 19th May 1909.

H. O. KERSHAW,
Inspector of Schools, V Circle.

WANTED a Canarese speaking B.A., L.T., or B.A. to fill the post of the First Assistant Master in the English School, at Virajpet on a monthly salary of Rs. 40—2—50. The appointment is under the Government service. Applications for the post should be sent to the undersigned at once.

WANTED a mathematics L.T. to fill the post of the Third Assistant Master in the Central High School, Mercara, on a monthly salary of Rs. 40—2—50. The appointment is under the Government service. Applications for the post should be sent to the undersigned at once.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, VIII Circle, Cannanore, 1st June 1909.

P. P. BRAITHWAITE,
Inspector of Schools, VIII Circle.

APPLICATIONS for appointments in Government Training Schools for Masters including the Model Schools attached to them on salaries of Rs. 30 and below should be made to the Inspector of Schools of the Circle in which the candidates seek employment and not to the Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Office of Inspr of European & Training Schools, Madras, 25th May 1909

A. I. MAYHEW, B.A.,
Ag. Inspector of European & Training Schools.

APPLICATIONS are invited from the trained and certificated candidates of the Lower Secondary Grade whose vernacular is Telugu for the following posts on a salary of rupees noted against each. Copies of certificates of general and special education and character may accompany the application.

(1) Headmaster, Government Girls' School, Uravakonda—Rs. 14.
(2) First Assistant, Government Girls' School, Uravakonda—Rs. 12.
(3) First Assistant, Government Girls' School, Hospet—Rs. 12.

Office of the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Ceded Districts Girls' Range, Bellary, 31st May 1909.

T. LAZARUS,
Ag. Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Ceded Districts Girls' Range.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained and certificated candidates of the Lower Secondary Grade for the post of the Headmaster, Government Muhammadan Girls' School, Madanapalle, on a salary of Rs 15 per mensem.

Copies of certificates of general education and character may accompany the application.

Office of the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Ceded Districts Girls' Range, Bellary, 6th June 1909.

T. LAZARUS,
Ag. Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Ceded Districts Girls' Range.

WANTED a Science Graduate to act as Headmaster, Board High School, Repalle, Guntur district. Salary Rs. 100.

Applications should be sent to the undersigned.

Ongole Taluk Board's Office, 31st May 1909.

V. P. ROW,
President.

APPLICATIONS from Muhammedan Matriculates are invited for the post of Eighth Assistant in the Government Madrasa-i-Azam on a salary of Rs 20—1—30. The post will be vacant from 13th July 1909. Applicants should send in their names to the undersigned by the 20th June 1909, stating their age and qualifications.

Preference will be given to trained men.

GOVT. Madrasa-i-Azam, Umdah Bagh, Mount Road, Madras, 20th May 1909.

C. W. MOSS,
Headmaster, Govt. Madrasa-i-Azam.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 23.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1909. [Price, 6 pice

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1908.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in December 1908 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules :—.

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution to which attached	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES		
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
	Second Class.		
521	Alice D'Rozario	St Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	Calicut.
522	Grace George	Government Moyan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.	Do.
523	Dhanyanthi Sathiarthy ..	Do do.	Do
524	Juliana Lewis	Do do.	Do

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidate failed to satisfy the examiners in the FINAL EXAMINATION held at Calicut.

2. She cannot appear for the examination again before December 1909.

Number.	Name of candidate	Institution to which attached.
	TRAINED CANDIDATE.	
	ELEMENTARY GRADE	
525	Ethel M Dias	St Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore

Office of the Inspr of European & Training Schools
Madras, 1st June 1909

A. L. MAYHEW, B.A.,
Ag. Inspector of European & Training Schools.

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B.Sr.-1

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Number	Name of candidate.	Institution to which attached.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES.		
	SECONDARY GRADE.		
	SECOND CLASS.		
40	David Pennayya	.. A.M. Training Institution, Pasumalai.	Periakulam.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
	FIRST CLASS.		
41	N. Subbayya	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	Periakulam.
42	V. Rama Aiyar	Government Training School, Dindigul.	Do.
	SECOND CLASS.		
43	R. Padmanabha Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Madura.	Periakulam.
44	K. Namberumalayya ..	Do. Dindigul.	Do.
45	Pichai Rowther Mohidin ..	Do. do.	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidate was absent for the FINAL EXAMINATION held in May 1909 :—

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution to which attached.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATE		
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
46	M. Sankarulingam Mudali ..	Government Training School, Madura.	Periakulam.

Office of the Inspr of European & Training Schools, Madras, 1st June 1909.

A. I. MAYREW, B.A.,
Ag. Inspector of European & Training Schools.

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B-23/9

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 23.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1909 [Price, 2 pies.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, APRIL 1909.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in April 1909 in the subjects under which their names appear:—

[A notice will be published in Part I B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of August stating when applications should be made for certificates. "Pupil" candidates will receive their certificates through the heads of the respective institutions from which they appeared. "Private" candidates, except such of them as were examined at Madras, Bangalore, Mysore or Trivandrum, should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the respective districts in which they were examined. Those examined at Madras should apply for their certificates to the Deputy Collector of Madras; those examined at Bangalore and Mysore, to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore, and those examined at Trivandrum, to the Honorable the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer-papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.	Where educated.
BUILDING—DRAWING AND ESTIMATING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).				
		First Class.		
1	793	S. Krishna Aiyar	Madras ..	P. T. Lee Chengalvaraya Naicker's Technical and Industrial Institute and Orphanage, Vepery
		Second Class.		
	40	Adabbala Saryanarayana ..	Vizagapatam	Private study.
	708	A. M. Krishna Pillai	Madras ..	P. T. Lee Chengalvaraya Naicker's Technical and Industrial Institute and Orphanage, Vepery
	739	Dharmapuri S. Narasimha Aiyar.	Do ..	Do. do.
	1342	V. S. Thelesinga Nayudu ..	Do. ..	Private study.
	1849	Venkatagiri Venkatarubba Rau.	Bangalore ..	R. B. A. N. M.'s Technical School, Bangalore.
	1850	K. P. Padmanabha Menon ..	Do. ..	Do. do.
	1939	Vellore R. Mahanavelu Mudali .	Do. ..	Private study
	1984	T. Saravana Mudali	Mysore ..	Do.
	3121	S. Ramalingam	Trichinopoly	Do.
	3137	M. Gopal	Do.	Do.
	3567	T. R. Muthuswami Aiyar ..	Tinnevelly..	Do.
	3601	N. Somasundaram Pillai ..	Do. ..	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined	Where educated

HYDRAULICS AND IRRIGATION WORKS (ADVANCED GRADE).

Second Class.

	3567	T. S. Muthusami Aiyar ..	Tirunelly..	Private study.

AGRICULTURE (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

First Class.

1	675	Reddipogu Moses *	Kurnool ..	Private study.
2	732	Kambhampati Venkataratnam ..	Rajahmundry	Do.
3	624	Akula Subbanna *	Kurnool ..	Do
4	618	Mavila Yellappa *	Do. ..	Do
5	374	Kotamarti Suryakameyam ..	Amalapuram	Do
6	620	Muammadugu Khaji Mohammad Azam *	Kurnool ..	Do
7	603	Jangam Sankaraya *	Do. ..	Do.
8	606	Gollakoti Venkataya * ..	Do. ..	Do.
9	617	Jangam Sugaraya *	Do. ..	Do.
10	618	Jangam Virabhadraya * ..	Do. ..	Do.
	223	Vithala Venkatrama Aradhanulu*	Rajahmundry	Do.
11	601	Madreja Nag raju *	Kurnool ..	Do
	624	Muratholi Isaac *	Do ..	Do.
	2684	K. Sivarama Aiyar †	Kumbakonam	Do.
	256	Chellapilla Sundara Rau ..	Rajahmundry.	Do.
13	593	Samandodi Karnam Narayana Rau *	Kurnool ..	Do.
	615	Polakamma Subbayya * ..	Do ..	Do
14	610	Ramula Kachutayya *	Do ..	Do.
15	623	Patan Muhammad Khan * ..	Do ..	Do
	2329	T. R. Srinivasa Rau ..	Salem ..	Do.

Second Class.

	245	Potnachi Pullayya *	Rajahmundry.	Private study.
	236	Rallabhandi Subbarayudu ..	Do.	Do.
	243	Vittala Jogarao *	Do	Do.
	237	Chetla Suryanarayana * ..	Do	Do.
	261	Chavili Perayya Sastri ..	Do.	Do.
	263	Chamarti Mallikarjanudu ..	Do	Do
	264	Jangamalli Venkata Thirapati Rau	Do	Do
	269	Gandapudi Suryaprakasa Rau *..	Do	Do
	273	Sheik Mirasahib	Do	Do
	667	Devalla Virraju *	Do	Do
	372	Gadi Suryanarayana *.. ..	Amalapuram	Do.
	383	Kandula Pullayya	Do	Do
	394	Gorti Pullayya	Do	Do
	394	Gollapalli Sitaramayya * ..	Do	Do.
	411	Elesavarapu Subbarayudu ..	Do.	Do.
	415	Kudamarti Brahmadeva Sastri .	Do.	Do.
	418	Mareemudu Yegyanarayana Rau	Do.	Do
	417	Gunti Reddi Pantulu ..	Do.	Do
	418	Yarragunta Ramamurti ..	Do.	Do.
	419	Kompella Ramayya	Do.	Do.
	420	Mamillapalli Purushottam ..	Do.	Do.
	421	Chebrolu Kameswaradham ..	Do.	Do.
	422	Tata Venugopalam	Do.	Do
	423	Kalavanun Narasimhulu	Do.	Do.
	424	Peri Subbarayudu	Do	Do.
	425	Sista Subbarayudu	Do.	Do.
	426	Yarrapragada Sitaramayya ..	Do.	Do
	427	Vangala Jagannadham * ..	Do	Do
	430	Pandyala Narayanamurti * ..	Do.	Do
	431	Gaanaverapu Gopalam * ..	Do.	Do
	432	Ganganti Mallikarjanudu * ..	Do.	Do.
	434	Yarrapragada Ayyaparazu * ..	Do.	Do.
	435	Chillapraga Venkatasubbarayudu ..	Do.	Do.
	436	Kyati Sarmam	Do	Do

* In Telugu.

† In Tamil.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where examined.	Where educated.

AGRICULTURE (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	440	Bammagunti Upadhyayulu ..	Amalapuram	Private study.
	441	Pakala Kasiraju ..	Do.	Do.
	442	Editha Venkayya ..	Do.	Do.
	445	Kodamanchi Venkataratnam * ..	Do.	Do.
	447	Mantripragada Narayanamurti ..	Do.	Do.
	448	Vissapragada Subbarayudu * ..	Do.	Do.
	449	Mula Venkanna	Do.	Do.
	452	Mula Somayya *	Do.	Do.
	455	U. Subbarayudu	Do.	Do.
	586	Parasaramuni Lakshminarayana*	Kurnool ..	Do.
	602	Burada Viraiyya * .. .	Do. ..	Do.
	604	Gongati Subbayya *	Do. ..	Do.
	605	Thambala Bhirayya * ..	Do. ..	Do.
	607	Vadapalli Rangayya * ..	Do. ..	Do.
	608	Satani Narasayya *	Do. ..	Do.
	609	Mandula Venkatanarasimhulu *	Do. ..	Do.
	611	Dommala Butchanna * ..	Do. ..	Do.
	612	Seram Subbayya *	Do. ..	Do.
	616	Khandradla Pulla Reddi * ..	Do. ..	Do.
	619	Tiruvalluru Venkayya * ..	Do. ..	Do.
	621	Saiyid Hussen Sahib * ..	Do. ..	Do.
	622	Shaik Baday Kasim Sahib * ..	Do. ..	Do.
	937	Paul Manasi †	Madras ..	C.M.S. Agricultural School, Melrosapuram.
	938	G. Masilamani †	Do. ..	Do. do.
	2683	S Seena Rao †	Kumbakonam	Private study.
	2685	V Viraraghavalu Nayudu † ..	Do.	Do.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COMMERCE (ADVANCED GRADE)

FIRST CLASS.

1	2180	Karunath Sankunni Nayar ..	Calicut ..	Government School of Commerce, Calicut.

SECOND CLASS.

	1432	Satyavadu Muragayya Chetti ..	Madras ..	Private study.
	2181	T. K. Subrahmanya Aiyar ..	Calicut ..	Government School of Commerce, Calicut.
	2201	T. A. Gopalakrishna Aiyar ..	Do ..	Do. do.
	2202	G. Ramayya	Do. ..	Do. do.
	3459	P. R. Suryanarayanan	Madura ..	Private study.

BUILDING MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION (ADVANCED GRADE)

No candidate has passed.

* In Telugu. † In Tamil.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 3rd June 1909.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

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NOTIFICATION BY GOVERNMENT.

Ootacamund, June 5, 1909.

The following Resolution and Notification of the Government of India are republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

Establishment of the Indian Institute of Science.

Nos. 434—448.

Simla, the 27th May 1909.

RESOLUTION.

The Indian Institute of Science owes its origin to the foresight and munificence of Mr Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, who some time in 1890 conceived the idea of vesting in Trustees certain lands and landed property in the City of Bombay representing a capital of thirty lakhs of rupees, in order that the net income, estimated at about Rs 1,25,000, might be applied towards the endowment of a Research Institute for India. The proposal was discussed in England and in India; a Provisional Committee presided over by the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University was nominated by Mr. Tata to promote it; and it was laid before Lord Curzon by a deputation, which waited upon him on 31st December 1898, the day after he had landed in Bombay. It was first brought officially to the notice of the Government of India towards the end of May 1899. The scheme then assumed the form, stated to be provisional, of an Imperial Teaching University, destined to promote or guide investigations in all branches of learning and to utilize them for the benefit of India, and empowered to confer degrees on Indian graduates who completed their studies with credit, and to select the best students for further training in Europe and America. The subjects proposed for research were distributed, according to the original plan, among three departments:—

(1) a Scientific and Technical department, embracing Physics and all branches of Chemistry, including its application to Agriculture, Arts, and Industry;

(2) a Medical department, dealing with Bacteriology, Hygiene, and Physiological and Bacteriological Chemistry; and

(3) a Philosophical and Educational department, including methods of Education, Ethics and Psychology, Indian History and Archæology, Statistics and Economics, and Comparative Philology.

This comprehensive course of studies was to be taught by a large staff of highly qualified professors selected by a committee of experts in England, and the scheme contemplated the provision of laboratories, museums, libraries and scientific apparatus on a liberal scale. The initial outlay was estimated at Rs 18,10,000, subsequently raised to 15 lakhs, and the annual cost of maintenance, after the Institution had been fully equipped, at Rs. 3,00,000 or £20,000. To meet these requirements the only resources available were Mr. Tata's endowment of thirty lakhs, the capital of which could not be

spent, while the income of a lakh and a quarter, which it was estimated to yield, covered less than half of the estimated recurring expenditure, made no provision for scholarships and fellowships, and was burdened by certain further obligations. The Provisional Committee therefore asked for an expression of the general approval of the Government of India in order to enable them to collect funds throughout India in support of the objects of the University.

2. The careful examination of the scheme then undertaken disclosed that it contemplated legislation by the Government of India to empower the proposed University to undertake for all time the management of numerous houses and tenements in Bombay, valued at about sixty lakhs of rupees, under an obligation to devote half of the income to the purposes of the University, and to distribute the other half among certain relatives of Mr. Tata and their descendants in the male line. On grounds of public policy, Lord Curzon's Government were unable to accept the proposal to combine with the Institution of a University the creation of a private settlement in perpetuity. Mr. Tata was accordingly informed that, while fully conscious of the generous spirit which animated his offer of thirty lakhs towards the endowment of a Research Institute and of the general utility of the scheme subject to certain modifications, the Government of India had nevertheless been reluctantly compelled, after consulting the Secretary of State, to come to the conclusion that they could not accept the offer so long as it was accompanied by the condition of a family settlement. In August 1899 Mr. Tata acquiesced in this decision and agreed to offer the University endowment "free from any stipulation as to personal or family advantage." The Government of India suggested to him that he should consult the Provisional Committee, and submit a definite scheme for carrying out the purposes of his endowment, revised in the light of opinions and criticisms which he had received. He was asked to consider whether the original scheme was not too ambitious, and whether it might not be proceeded with so far as funds permitted, leaving further development and perfection to come with the growth of income. Finally, with the object of clearing up doubtful points and bringing matters to an early conclusion, he was invited to discuss the revised scheme personally with the Government of India, either in Simla or Calcutta as might be most convenient to him. Accordingly in October 1899 Mr. Tata met at Simla a small Conference of educational experts from all parts of India, presided over by Sir Thomas Raleigh. This Conference defined the general principles to be kept in view in launching the scheme; they pronounced in favour of its gradual development; they considered the question of site and recommended Bangalore; they drew up a Bill to incorporate an "Indian Research University" endowed with the considerable properties offered by Mr. Tata, and they asked the Government of India to express a favourable opinion on the scheme and to give a promise of the necessary legislation, so that an appeal might be made to the public for funds and the details of the scheme definitely settled. In a resolution of 17th November 1899, the Government of India published the principal papers relating to the scheme for general information, and recorded their views on the subject in the following words:—

"The Government of India accept the recommendation of the Conference, and they desire to place on record their appreciation of the generosity and public spirit displayed by Mr. J. N. Tata in making his munificent offer of an endowment for the proposed University of Research. They are confident that the proposed University will meet a great need, and will contribute to the advancement of higher education and the development of the resources of the country. They will be ready to proceed to legislation as soon as the scheme has been matured in all its details, and they wish the undertaking every success."

At the same time the Government of Bombay were asked to nominate an officer to arrange with Mr. Tata for the transfer of the property with which he proposed to endow the University.

3. In order to secure competent guidance in maturing the scheme, the Provisional Committee invited Professor Sir William Ramsay of University College, London, to come out to India to advise them as to the lines to be followed. Sir William Ramsay spent two months in India, during which time he visited a number of educational and technical institutions, made a variety of enquiries bearing on the question of encouraging research, and wrote an interesting report on the subject referred to him. He was much impressed by the points of doubt indicated by Lord Curzon to the deputation which waited on him in December 1898, namely:—

(1) whether qualified students would come to the Institute to be trained in scientific methods; and

(2) whether, when such students had been trained, any posts would be available for their subsequent employment.

As to the first point, Sir William Ramsay found that students would not come of themselves to undergo training in research, but must be attracted by the offer of liberal scholarships of Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 a month. In regard to the second he satisfied himself that there was "no outlet for scientifically trained men in India," and that employment could only be provided for the graduates by embarking on the large and highly speculative enterprise of creating new industries, in which they should be able to take part as proprietors, managers, scientific experts, or operatives. His scheme accordingly contemplated, not only the teaching of General Chemistry, Engineering Technology, Electric Technology combined with General Physics, and Industrial Bacteriology, but also the development of new industries by means of experimental works to be started in connection with the Institute by the members of the teaching staff assisted by the students. He recommended the Government had offered a convenient site, but also because the locality was advantageously situated with reference to the distribution of the various natural products which the Institute would set itself to develop. Lord Curzon's Government were of opinion that the idea of combining in one institution, and entrusting to a single staff of Professors, both the teaching of science and the experimental work connected with one another, and might be used to regarded as almost irreconcilable. The former instincts of the man of business. For the reasons, and also on financial grounds, the Government of India were unable to accept Sir William Ramsay's scheme. They deprecated starting work on too large a scale, and they deputed Professor Masson of Melbourne and Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbons,

Principal of the Rurki College, to draw up a less ambitious plan susceptible of expansion according to circumstances.

4 In December 1901 Professor Masson and Colonel Clibborn submitted their report to the Provisional Committee. They recommended that the Institute should be devoted to experimental science, and should aim at training students in experimental methods, carrying on original research, and discharging the functions of an accredited authority and referee on all matters pertaining within its own domain. With these general objects it was to be divided into three distinct schools, each with its own building and equipment—a school of Chemistry, a school of Experimental Physics, and a school of Experimental Biology in which physiological and bacteriological work would be done. They put aside as impracticable Sir William Ramsay's proposal that the Institute should attempt to found and develop new industries. As regards the site, they stated the arguments for Bangalore and Rurki respectively, and expressed a decided opinion in favour of Rurki, provided that land and money for the buildings could be obtained without encroaching on the sum prescribed by Mr. Tata. They contemplated an initial expenditure of Rs. 6,51,000 on buildings and equipment and an annual outlay of Rs 1,50,000, which might be raised to Rs 1,65,750 by fixing the salaries of the professors at higher rates. Subject to the consideration of certain points of detail, the Provisional Committee expressed their general approval of the report and recommended it to "the most favourable consideration of the Government of India." They forwarded an extract of a letter from the Mysore Government offering to place at the disposal of the Committee a site of 371 acres at Bangalore, promising a contribution of five lakhs of rupees for buildings and undertaking to have the work done under the supervision of their Public Works Department officers, and intimating that a further communication would be made on the subject of an annual grant. In view of these concessions the committee were strongly in favour of the location of the Institute at Bangalore. On the 19th February 1901 the Government of India accepted the opinion of the Provisional Committee on all the larger questions raised in the report, and undertook to communicate with the Mysore Durbar as to the terms on which the land should be occupied. The point was settled in May 1901 by the Mysore Government undertaking to cede jurisdiction over the site proposed for the Institute on the terms which regulate the administration of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore. Two months later the Mysore Durbar informed the Provisional Committee of their decision to give the Institute an annual grant of Rs. 30,000 for a period of ten years. Lord Curzon's Government undertook to grant a subsidy of a similar amount, thus raising the income of the Institute to Rs. 1,65,000, a sum exceeding the highest estimate framed by Sir William Ramsay.

5 The question then remained of determining the value of the Tata properties, as to which there had been some difference of opinion between Mr Tata and the officers of the Bombay Government who had been deputed to examine the properties. Lord Curzon's Government suggested that the question should be referred by the Bombay Government to a single arbitrator of high position, who should be empowered to call in at his discretion, for advisory purposes only, two assessors, one of whom would be nominated by Mr. Tata the other being selected by the arbitrator himself after Mr. Tata's nomination had been made. It was explained that when the values had been finally determined it would rest with Mr. Tata to make an application under the Charitable Endowments Act, assigning for the purposes of the Institute properties representing a net income, after all costs of management, repairs, insurance, etc., have been met, of Rs 1,25,000 a year, and desiring that a scheme might be settled for the administration of these properties in such a manner as to secure the stability of the income guaranteed by him. In August 1903, Mr. G. R. Lowndes, Barrister-at-Law, was appointed as arbitrator by the Bombay Government, and in May 1904 the well-devised proposals framed by him were submitted to the Government of India. His award on the question of value showed that the eighteen properties devoted to the purpose of the Institute might be counted on to yield an income of Rs. 1,25,000, subject to certain technical conditions which the award laid down, and it was further stated that Mr Tata had undertaken to guarantee an additional income sufficient to secure that the income derived from the properties in question should never fall below that amount. Mr. Lowndes further proposed that the management of the endowment properties should be entrusted to Mr Tata or his representatives, that it should be controlled by a Board of three members, on which Mr. Tata and the Government would be represented; and that the Board should be quite distinct from the governing body of the Institute itself.

6 When the correspondence had reached this stage, and the proposals stated above were under consideration, the Government of India were informed of the death of Mr. J. N. Tata. In the Home Department letter of the 1st of June 1904 they expressed their feelings of regret and sympathy at the loss of so eminent and philanthropic a man, and enquired what would be the effect of his death on the scheme for founding an Institute of Science initiated by him. In reply they received from Mr. R. J. Tata the generous assurance that Mr. Tata's sons were prepared to carry out the wishes of their father with regard to the Research Institute.

7. So far then as the endowment properties were concerned the difficulties had been removed. A competent body of experts had pronounced those properties to be worth Rs. 1,25,000 a year, the value originally assigned to them by the late Mr Tata, a guarantee for all had been promised to maintain the income at this level, and a satisfactory method of management had been discovered. Lord Curzon's Government were thus placed in a position to formulate, in a more definite shape than had hitherto been possible, their intentions as to the settlement of the further questions which arose in connexion with the foundation of an Institute. In February 1905 they accepted Mr. Lowndes' valuation of the properties which it was proposed to assign for the purposes of the endowment. They agreed to his proposal relating to the guarantee fund, and they accepted his scheme for the management of the properties, subject to the condition that the Chairman of the Board of Management should be such other resident in Bombay as the local Government might from time to time appoint. They further undertook to increase substantially the aid to be given by the non-recurrent portion of their contribution to the Indian Code for schools and colleges in Bombay. It was laid down that the Indian Rule of the Provincial Code should apply to the local grant, or one-third of the total Government grant in aid shall in no case exceed half of the local receipts during the previous official year. Applying this rule to the case of expenditure or receipts during the year, it was agreed that as local assets the sum of Rs. 1,25,000 the Institute, the Government of India proposed to regard as local assets the sum of Rs. 1,25,000

derived from the endowment properties and the grant-in-aid of the Mysore Durbar, now raised to Rs. 50,000 without limit of time, in all Rs 1,75,000; and to make a grant-in-aid of one-half of the same, or Rs 87,500, being the maximum admissible under the rule stated above. This was to be given without limit of time, subject merely to the condition that the scheme of management of the Institute was approved as regards its general principles by the Government of India, and was conformed to by the governing body of the Institute. They further agreed to waive their contribution from time to time, as the local assets available increased by endowments or contributions, provided that the amount of the grant should not exceed one-half of the local assets, and should be subjected to a maximum of Rs 1,50,000. The term "local assets" was to be limited to permanent contributions from private individuals or Native States, based upon assignments of capital funds, and was not to include subsidies from local Governments or occasional subscriptions of a temporary character. The immediate effect of this concession was to make available to the Institute for the purpose of its operations a working income of Rs. 2,62,500, as compared with Rs. 1,75,000 mentioned by Sir William Ramsay as the minimum sum required for an adequate commencement. Lord Curzon's Government believed that with an assured income of this amount the governing body would be in a position to preserve and retain for long periods the most competent teachers of the subjects dealt with in the Institute, and to found research scholarships for the encouragement of students. As regards initial expenditure the Government of India decided to offer a contribution of one-half of the Mysore grant of Rs 5,00,000, thus placing at the disposal of the governing body of the Institute Rs. 7,50,000 for the purpose of constructing buildings estimated to cost Rs. 6,57,000.

3. Up to this time it had been assumed that special legislation would be required for the purpose of constituting the Institute and providing for its administration. On further consideration, however, it appeared to Lord Curzon's Government that, in view of the novel and experimental character of the undertaking, and the considerations attending its working during the first few years of its existence, it would be undesirable to tie the hands of the governing body by a statutory provision which could only be altered by again having recourse to the legislature. Accordingly they proposed to provide for the administration of the Institution by means of a scheme under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), which was intended to deal with educational projects, and which makes special provision in section 5 (2) for the modification from time to time of any scheme settled under the Act. The general principles to be borne in mind in framing such a scheme were discussed and stated, and the Messrs. Tata were requested to draw up proposals for giving effect to them.

4. Towards the end of November 1905, the Messrs Tata represented that the settlement of the remaining details of the project would be materially facilitated if a Director of the Institute were appointed as soon as possible; and at their instance the Government of India moved the Secretary of State to enlist the assistance of the Royal Society in nominating a candidate for the appointment. As a result of this reference Dr. Morris W. Travers, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry at University College, Bristol, was appointed to be the first Director. Dr Travers arrived in India in the middle of November 1906. Since then he has been busily occupied in maturing the scheme, in consultation with the Government of India and the Messrs Tata, on the lines of the precedents furnished by some of the more modern English Universities. The academic organization of the Institute has been worked out, involving the establishment of six departments in pure and applied science; the professor of electro-technics and applied chemistry have been selected, with the assistance of a Committee of the Royal Society, and have begun to organize their departments; plans of the buildings have been drawn up, and work has commenced on the foundations, the water-supply and drainage, and the line supplying electric power from Bangalore. These operations have been facilitated by the appointment, at the instance of the Messrs. Tata, of a Provisional Committee* to conduct the affairs of the Institute pending the promulgation of the scheme for the management of the properties and funds, which has been delayed by reason of the complicated covenants and conveyances that have to be executed. While the Institute is under construction the income accruing from various sources will be applied to the completion of the buildings and equipment.

* His Highness Sir S. M. Fraser, K.C.S.I., President in Mysore.
Mr V. P. Madhava Rao, C.S.I., Dewan of Mysore.
Mr H. E. Stokes, Director of Public Instruction, Mysore.
Rt. Hon. J. Fulton.
Dr. Morris W. Travers, A.R.S.M., Director of the Institute.
Professor Alfred Hay, D.Sc.
Professor Norman S. Boddall, M.Sc.

5. The amount which the Council will have immediately at their disposal for initial expenditure includes building grants of 5 lakhs and 2½ lakhs, respectively, from the Government of Mysore and the Government of India, and a further grant of 2½ lakhs, to be spread over three years, from the Government of Madras. In addition to this sum of 9 lakhs, there is also accumulated savings from the income of the Institute during the past two years, amounting to about 4 lakhs; and it is anticipated that there will be further considerable savings out of the income up till such time as the Institute is in full working order. The income of the Institute will also be increased to more than Rs 2,85,000 by the interest from a sum of over half a lakh which the Messrs. Tata have added to the endowments, representing the proceeds of the Bombay properties for a part of the year 1907.

10. The following is a brief outline of the administrative arrangements which are set out in schedule II of the Vesting Order made under the Charitable Endowments Act. His Excellency the Hon Vice-Patrons. There will also be—

(a) A Court of Visitors on which the Government of India, the Government of Mysore and the Messrs. Tata and their heirs will each be represented by two members, the Messrs Tata themselves being members during their lives. The Director-General of Education in India, the Director of Public Instruction in the local Governments, and the Director and the Professors of the Institute will be ex-officio members. The Patron may appoint six members, and the Vice-Patrons one member each. The Senates of the Indian Universities may each appoint one representative and the Central Council may appoint as members ten representatives of science and learning in India. Donors of capital sums of not less than Rs 2,00,000 and contributions of not less than Rs. 15,000 annually for five years will be entitled to nominate members of the Court.

(b) A Council of twelve consisting of the Director and four Professors of the Institute, together with representatives of the Government of India, the Government of Mysore, and of each of the Messrs. Tata, and three nominees of the Court of Visitors.

(c) A Senate consisting of the Director and the Professors *ex-officio*, with power to co-opt Assistant Professors and Readers.

(d) A Standing Committee of the Court of Visitors, consisting of four members of that body appointed by the Patron, by the Government of India, by the Government of Mysore and by the Messrs. Tata, respectively.

The Council will be the executive body of the Institute, its proceedings being subject to review by the Standing Committee of the Court of Visitors. This Committee will have the power of reporting to the Patron on the ordinary proposals of the Council and the Patron may refer such report to a special committee and may afterwards make such order as may be necessary. The Senate will deal with all matters of an academic nature, so as to reduce to a minimum discussions on purely technical matters at meetings of the Council. The administration of the endowment properties in Bombay will be in the hands of a Board of Management which will be entirely independent of the governing bodies of the Institute itself. The Board will meet in Bombay, and will pay the income received from the endowment properties to the Council, to which body it will also render annual accounts.

11. With the ample resources now at their disposal the governing body of the Institute will be able to carry on their operations on a scale commensurate with the high aims which the founder of the endowment had in view. The prospects of the scheme may in fact be looked upon as assured, and action is dictated, and the attitude which they propose to adopt towards the future development of the Institute. While sympathizing cordially with the far-reaching ideals of its promoters, the Governor General in Council has no desire to associate himself intimately with the actual administration of the Institute, or to claim a determining voice in the settlement of the lines of research to be followed and the methods of instruction to be employed. He is, indeed, ready to assist in furthering by all legitimate means the great undertaking which owes its origin to the generous philanthropy of the late Mr. Tata, and has since his death been wisely and liberally promoted by his sons. But he realizes that the results of the experiment that is now about to be tried will depend less upon the conditions of the project itself than upon the character and energy of those who may come forward to take advantage of the facilities for advanced studies which it will offer. The Government of India are anxious in no way to interfere with the free growth of whatever forms of intellectual activity and economic enterprise the Institute may encourage or create, and they will therefore confine themselves strictly to exercising no more than that degree of influence and control which is justified, and indeed rendered obligatory, by the substantial grant-in-aid which they have determined to contribute.

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(1) Vesting Order under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (Act VI of 1890), for the establishment of the Indian Institute of Science.

(2) Schedules **A, B, C, D, E, F, G** and **H**.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Resolution, together with the Vesting Order and the Schedules, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted to the Foreign and Finance Departments, to the Director General of Education in India and to the Director of the Indian Institute of Science for information.

Madras.	Burma.
Bombay.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.
Bengal.	Central Provinces.
United Provinces.	N.-W. Frontier Province.
Punjab.	Coorg.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution together with the papers noted on the margin be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION No. 433.

VESTING ORDER.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

WHEREAS Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata late of Bombay, Parsee gentleman, some time before his death, which took place on the 19th day of May 1904, made a proposal to the Government of India for founding an Institute of Research in India and endowing such Institute with immoveable properties in the City of Bombay producing an annual net rental of not less than Rs. 1,25,000 and applied to the said Government for aid to and co-operation in that Scheme AND WHEREAS the lands described in Schedule C hereto have been selected for the location of the said Institute and the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore by Resolution bearing No. G-5639-G M 232-08-9 and dated 14th March 1907 published in the Mysore Gazette copy of which Resolution is given in Schedule D hereto assigned to the Governor General of India in Council with effect from the 14th day of March 1907 the exclusive management of and full jurisdiction over the said lands for so long as the said lands are used for the purposes of the said Institute AND WHEREAS the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has by letters dated 26th day of July and $\frac{26th}{28th}$ day of December 1905, copies of which collectively are given in Schedule E hereto, agreed to supplement the income of the said Institute by an annual permanent grant of Rs. 50,000 contingent upon the location of the said Institute in Bangalore and by letter dated 10th of November 1901 copy whereof is given in Schedule F hereto has also agreed to provide a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 towards the construction and erection of the buildings of the said Institute and other initial expenditure required for the purposes of the said Institute AND WHEREAS the Government of India have by letter to the Government of Bombay No. 158 dated 28th February 1905 an extract whereof is given in Schedule G hereto agreed to supplement the income of the said Institute by an annual grant to be made by that Government equivalent for the time being of the said Institute from time to time derived from "local assets" as to one equal half of the income of the said Institute from time to time derived from "local assets" as

defined in paragraph 8 of the said letter, but so that the total amount of such grant shall not at any time exceed Rs. 1,50,000, and also to make a grant of Rs 2,50,000 towards the construction of the necessary buildings and other initial expenditure required for the purposes of the said Institute And WHEREAS in pursuance and for the purpose of carrying into effect the said proposal Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata the sons and Executors and residuary legatees of the said Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata have made an application to the Governor-General in Council that the properties specified in Schedule A hereto with the benefit of and subject to the covenants agreements conditions and terms set forth in Schedule B hereto may in pursuance of the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act 1890 (Act VI of 1890) be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay upon the terms as to the application of the said property and the income thereof hereinafter referred to which terms have been agreed upon between the Governor-General in Council and the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata

Now in pursuance and by virtue of Sections 4 and 7 of the Charitable Endowments Act 1890 His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council hereby orders that the properties specified in Schedule A hereto annexed with the benefit of and subject to the covenants agreements conditions and terms set forth in Schedule B hereto annexed be and the same are hereby vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Territories subject to the Government of Bombay upon the following terms, that is to say, that the said lands in or near Bangalore shall be used for the erection of the buildings of the said Institute (intended to be called and known by the name of the Indian Institute of Science) and that the said land and buildings shall be appropriated and occupied in perpetuity for the purposes of the said Institute that the said sums of Rs. 5,00,000, and Rs 2,50,000 shall be expended towards the construction and erection of the buildings of the said Institute and other initial expenditure of the said Institute and that the balance of the said funds in the hands of the said Provisional Committee, the said annual grant of Rs 50,000 by the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore and such grant as may be annually made by the Government of India and also the income of the immoveable properties in Bombay described in Schedule A hereto shall be collected and received by the persons appointed for the purpose under the Scheme settled under Sections 6 and 7 of the said Act and hereto annexed and marked with the letter H to be by them applied in the manner set forth in the said Scheme.

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SCHEDULE A.

DESCRIPTION OF ENDOWMENT PROPERTIES.

List of Properties hereinbelow described

1. Albert Buildings
2. Grubbhara Chambers.
3. Victoria Buildings.
4. Albion Place.
5. Alexandra Terrace.
6. Jubilee Buildings.
7. Bray House.
8. Sandhurst House.
9. Roosevelt House (or Esra House).
10. Sargent House.
11. Jubilee House.
12. New Sheerjee Buildings now known as Station Terraces.
13. New Sheerjee Buildings Extension also known as Station Terraces
14. Candy House.
15. Land near Jubilee Buildings.
16. Land near Albion Place and Alexandra Terrace
17. Land near Albion Place and Alexandra Terrace.
18. Land on Parel Tank Road (Waghesha Hill).

1

Albert Buildings on the Esplanade.

All that piece of leasehold land with the buildings or premises standing thereon known as "Albert Buildings" situate on the Esplanade in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement nine hundred and ninety-five and two-tenths square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New No. 16013 and New Survey No. $\frac{6}{5103}$ and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 3230 and 3231 and Street Nos. 2 and 4 and bounded on or towards the North by plot No. 58 on the map or plan of Government land on the said Esplanade and leased to the Standard Life Assurance Company Limited, on or towards the East by Hornby Road, on or towards the South and South-West by a new road and which land is known as plot No. 16 of Government land on the Esplanade aforesaid and is situate in the Registration District of Bombay subject to and with the benefit of an Agreement dated the 16th September 1891 as to a passage on the North side of the said piece of land excepting mines and minerals under the said premises and which premises are held under a Lease dated the 2nd of March 1893 from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years commencing from the 15th day of December 1882; which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata.

2

Gymkhana Chambers, Wauchy Road, Esplanade.

Firstly.—All that piece of leasehold land situate in the Island of Bombay known as plot No 23 of Government land on the Esplanade and assessed in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 1d350 and Survey No $\frac{1}{3463}$ with the messuage tenement and building standing thereon called or known by the name of "Gymkhana Chambers" assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A Nos. 3435 (1 to 4) containing by admeasurement eight hundred and twelve and a half square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by the compound of the Government Telegraph Signallers' Quarters, on the East and South by Marshon Road and on the West by Wauchy Road; which said premises are situate in the Registration District of Bombay and are held under a Lease dated the 19th of April 1884 from the Secretary of State for India in Council for 999 years from the fourteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, together with the benefit of an Agreement dated the 12th of April 1899 executed upon the said Lease, and

Secondly.—All that piece of ground to be used as a garden appurtenant to the premises hereinbefore lastly described containing two hundred and fifty square yards situate to the South of the said premises which said piece of land is held under a Lease dated the 25th March 1886 from the Secretary of State for India in Council for 987 years and 202 days from 24th day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four free of rent; all which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata

3

Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

All that piece of free hold land situate in the Fort on the Eastern side of Parsee Bazaar Street at or near the Elphinstone Circle in the Registration Sub District of Bombay with the messuage tenement and building standing thereon called or known by the name of "Victoria Buildings" registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No 6332 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A No. 1625 and Street Nos. 1-3-5-7 containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty-two and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Cursetji Sorabji Wachaghandy, on or towards the South by the property of late Byramji Nowroji, G.C.M.G., but now of Dawkaran Nanji, on or towards the East by a public passage and on or towards the West by Parsee Bazaar Street, all which premises are occupied by the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata

4 & 5

"ALBION PLACE" AND "ALEXANDRA TERRACE"

Properties at Parel Road, Byculla.

All that piece of land registered by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New No. 16442 Old Survey No 703, and New Survey No. $\frac{1}{3c5l}$ situate at Byculla on the Eastern side of Parel Road with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereupon called or known by the name of "Albion Place" and "Alexandra Terrace" with their outhouses and stables, the former of which is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E Nos 7688 (1) and the latter under Ward E Nos. 7688 (2 to 10) containing by admeasurement eleven thousand one hundred and four square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the compound of the property of G. E Pilcher called Airy Cottage, on or towards the West by the Parel Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the premises hereinafter described under Nos 16 and 17 and on or towards the South by Victoria Road; all which said hereditaments are situate in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata

6

Jubilee Buildings Property at Sankli Street, Byculla, and Adjoining Land

All that piece of leasehold land containing by admeasurement 2,876 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 172, Collector's New No. 13067, Old Survey No. 298, New Survey Nos. $\frac{1}{3559}$ $\frac{2}{3560}$ $\frac{45}{3560}$ $\frac{86}{3560}$ $\frac{81}{3559}$ together with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon known by the name of "Jubilee Buildings" and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E. Nos. 3893, 3904, 3906, 3907 and Street Nos. 90, 91, 93, 94, Sankli Street all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Sankli Street aforesaid at Byculla in the Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the properties of Byculla in the Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the properties of Pallonji Pestonji, Rustomji Hormusji Jal and the "Jesus and Mary" Convent School, on the West by the property of Mistri Jetha, on the North by Sankli Street aforesaid and on the South by the premises hereinafter described under No 15 and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata

7 & 8

Rasy House and Sandhurst House on the Apollo Reclamation, Bombay.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situated on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand and four and eight-ninths square yards and bear

as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Ormis on Road, on or towards the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay leased to the Trustees of the Jacob Sassoon Bombay Jewish Charity Fund, on or towards the East by land belonging to the said Trustees leased partly to Silas Meyer Moses and Sholim Ezekiel Sheha and partly in the occupation of Anna Shooker Abraham and Abraham Shooker Abraham and on or towards the West by Merewether Road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 9560 and are situated in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay together with the two buildings thereon known as Reay house and Sandhurst house assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A No 879 (1–3) and street Nos 34, 34 A, 34 C and Ward No. 878 (8–16) Street Nos 34 H, 34 C and together with the benefit of the covenant for renewal and which premises are held under a lease from the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay dated the 19th of December 1900 for 99 years from the 1st October 1900 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata.

9

Roosevelt or Eure House on the Apollo Reclamation, Bombay.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situated on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement five hundred and thirty-three square yards and three-ninths of another square yard and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay now in the occupation of William John Dundas, Archibald Robert Cranford Pitman and Leonard Walter Dickson, on or towards the South by a road known as Nowroji Fardonji Road, on or towards the East by a road known as Merewether Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land belonging to the said Trustees and next hereinafter described which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay together with the buildings thereon known as Roosevelt House assessed by the Municipality under Ward A No 876 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 32, 32A, and also the benefit of the covenant for renewal and also the right to keep constructed an arcade over the piece of land lying to the East of the said piece of land hereinbefore described which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata. And *secondly* all that piece of leasehold land also situated on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement five hundred and seventy-three square yards and three-ninths of another square yard and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by land belonging to the said Trustees now in the occupation of William John Dundas, Archibald Robert Crawford Pitman and Leonard Walter Dickson, on or towards the South by the said Nowroji Fardonji Road, on or towards the East by the piece of land lastly hereinbefore described and on or towards the West by Tulloch Road which said last mentioned piece of land is also assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 and is situate in the Registration District of Bombay and is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata together with the benefit of the covenant for renewal and an Agreement dated the 9th of July 1900 and made between Abraham Ezra of the one part and Bishop J. M. Thoburn of the other part and which said premises hereinbefore firstly and secondly described are held under a lease from the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay dated the 17th day of July 1900 for 50 years from the first of August 1898.

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10 & 11

Sargent House and Jenkins House on the Apollo Reclamation, Bombay.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay containing three thousand four hundred and eighty-seven and two-ninths square yards and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by Barrow Road, on or towards the South partly by Henry Road and partly by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay occupied by Municipal Latrines on or towards the East by Merewether Road and on or towards the West partly by land belonging to the said Trustees leased to the Bombay Tramway Company and partly by the said land occupied by Municipal Latrine, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9561 and are situated in the Registration District of Bombay together with the buildings thereon known as "Sargent House" and "Jenkins House" assessed by the Municipality under Ward A No. 880 (1) Street No. 30 and Ward A No 880 (2) Street No 30A respectively and the benefit of the covenant for renewal and also the right to construct an arcade over a piece of land lying to the East of the said piece of land and which said premises are held under a Lease from the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay dated the 6th day of October 1903 for 98 years from the 1st day of September 1903 and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata.

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12 & 13

New Shamji Buildings and New Shamji Buildings Extension, now known as Station Terraces, Sloster Road, Bombay.

All that piece of land of Feras tenure admeasuring two thousand two hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 378, New No $\frac{A}{13885}$ Old Survey No. 193 and New Survey No. 7036 with the several messuages tenements or dwelling houses erected thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3683 (1) (1A) (2) (3) (4) and (5) and Street Nos 8, 8AA, 8A, 8B, 8C, and 8D all which premises

are situate at and on the South side of Sleater Road in the City and the Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the North by the said Sleater Road, on or towards the East by the line and station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on or towards the South partly by Grant Road and partly by the Frere Over-bridge and on or towards the West by the property of N. M. Hirematsack and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata.

14.

Candy House on the Apollo Reclamation, Bombay.

All that piece of leasehold land situate on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4837 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Manchik Road, on or towards the South by land leased by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to Shoolher Abraham and Silas Benjamin and now in the occupation of the said Silas Benjamin, on or towards the East by land adjoining Merewether Road upon which the arcade hereinafter mentioned has been constructed and on or towards the West by land leased by the said Trustees to Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9569 and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A No. 879 (10 and 11) Street No. 31-I, and 35-J together with all buildings thereon known as Candy House and the benefit of the covenant for renewal and together with the right to maintain and keep constructed an arcade over the said land containing by admeasurement 662 square yards or thereabouts lying to the East of the said piece of land and which premises are held under a lease dated the 4th of August 1904 for the term of 40 years and 4 months from the 1st August 1905 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata.

15

Land near Jubilee Buildings.

All that piece of Farsa land situate near Sankli Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 16,238 square yards together with the messuages dwelling houses stables outhouses and other buildings standing on the said piece of land and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3895 and Street No. 35 Ripon Road Ward Nos. 3899 to 3907 and Street Nos. 86 to 94 Sankli Street and Ward E Nos. 3883 and 3894 and Street Nos. 80 and 81 Ripon Road and which piece of land is bounded on the East by the property of Pallonjee Pestonjee, on the West partly by the property of Mouljee Jetha and partly by the property of Saleh Mahomed Noor Mahomed and Rahim Zenulabdin, on the North partly by the property belonging to the Executors of the Will of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata deceased and partly by the property of the said Mouljee Jetha and on the South partly by Ripon Cross Road and partly by the property of Kurmbhoy Ebrahim and partly by the property of Mungaldas Ghelabhoy; which premises are in the occupation of the Trustees of the Tata Settlement No. 2 or their tenants and are registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old Numbers 73, 14, 14, 15, 191, 49, 172, 281, 194, 204, 196 and 207 and New Numbers 13669, 13571, 13514, $\frac{D}{13710}$, 13752, 13698, 13803, $\frac{E}{13711}$ $\frac{F}{13753}$, 13728, and 13731. Old Survey Numbers 309, 292, 295, 268, and 401, New Survey Numbers $\frac{1 \& 2}{3502}$, $\frac{3}{3554}$, $\frac{2 \& 3}{3081}$, $\frac{1A, 1C \& 4A}{3550}$, $\frac{3 B}{3650}$ and $\frac{5 A}{3554}$.

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16 & 17

Land near "Albion Place" and "Alexandra Terrace"

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 10,171 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Bombay with other land under Collector's Old No. 111, New No. 13542, Old Survey No. 703 and New Survey No. $\frac{1}{3651}$ situate at Byculla on the Eastern side of Parel Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and is bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of F. C. Bennett, on or towards the West by Parel Road, on or towards the North by the property of Shaikh Sassoon and on or towards the South partly by the land belonging to the Executors of the Will of the late Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata upon which certain buildings known as "Albion Place and Alexandra Terrace" are standing and partly by the property of G. K. Pilcher and which said piece of land is in the occupation of the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 2 or their Lessees, subject to but with the benefit of the hereinafter mentioned Leases of the several pieces of land comprised therein collectively 3,423½ square yards and the dwelling houses thereon, respectively and measuring collectively and subject to the rights granted by the said Leases over the private road gullies and passages and also subject to the rights granted by the hereinafter mentioned Agreements relating to encroachments and projections by the Lessees or their Assignees over the said private road or passages or adjoining pond, namely—

No. of plot.	Dates of leases and agreements and terms of years granted by leases.	To whom Lease granted.	Area in sq. yds.	Rent per month.
				Rs. A. P.
1	Lease dated 23rd March 1868 for 50 years from 1st January 1858 with right of renewal.	Major Cassum Tyr Mahomed	714½	37 3 7
1-A	Agreement executed the 15th of March 1907 with the Assignees of the Lessee	....	..	1 3 0
2	Lease dated the 23rd March 1868 for 50 years from the 1st January 1858 with right of renewal.	Cursetji Framji Sheriff	714½	37 3 7
2-A	Agreement dated the 24th of September 1907 with the Assignee of the Lessee	....	..	1 3 0
3	Lease dated the 23rd March 1868 for 50 years from the 1st January 1858 with right of renewal	Hafez Haji Ahmed	714½	37 3 7
3-A	Agreement dated 28th of August 1907 with the Assignee of the Lessee.	....	..	1 3 0
4	Lease signed by 4th January 1899 for 10 years from the 1st of October 1898 with the right of renewal	Cowasji Edulji Shroff	3093	16 0 4
4-A	Agreement dated 1st July 1907	....	..	1 3 0
	Lease dated the 24th January 1896 for 60 years from the 1st January 1856 with right of renewal	....	283½	16 0 0
5 & 5-A	Lease dated the 1st August 1891 for 30 years from the 1st May 1886 with right of renewal	Pestonjee Jehangir Khambatta	76½	3 5 3
	Agreement dated the 8th of February 1907 ..	....	..	1 3 0
6	Lease dated the 15th July 1891 for 31 years from the 1st of February 1868 with right of renewal.	Dossabhai Pestonjee Khambatta ..	587	21 0 0
6-A	Agreement dated the 31st of January 1907 ..	....	..	1 3 0
			3,473½	

18

Land at Parel Tank Road (Waghubri Hill)

Firstly—All that piece of land admeasuring 67,037 square yards or thereabouts (whereof 7,021 square yards is Government Toka land and 2,169 square yards is recently assessed Government land and the remaining is Inam land) situate at Parel on the Public road leading to Parel Government tank (and called the Parel Tank Road) and bounded on the East partly by the property of Muncherji Framji Cama and partly by that of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff and Hormasji Shapurji, on the West by the said Road, on the North partly by a public road leading from the said Parel Tank Road to the Sewree Cemetery called the Waghubri Road, partly by a Dharumsala and partly by the property of Sonar Gordhan Gopal, the Chaukadevi Temple and the property of Pandurang Kahota Krishnaji and on the South by a public path called "Gowan" leading from the said Parel Tank Road to the property of the said Dorabji Cursetji Shroff and Hormasji Shapurji and others and that portion whereof which is held on Toka tenure as aforesaid, being assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 28, New No. 14151 and New Survey No. $\frac{1}{2403}$, and that portion thereof which is newly assessed Government land as aforesaid, is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 58, New No. 14578 and New Survey No. $\frac{2}{2124}$, together with the messuage tenements and chawls standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1134, 1134 (1), 1135 (1), 1135 (2), 1138 and 1145 and Street Nos. 62, 63, 63a and 64.

Secondly—All that piece of vacant Inam land admeasuring 6,605 square yards or thereabouts situate at Parel and bounded on the East by the property of the Indo-China Mill Company Limited, on the West by the Chaukadevi Road leading to the Hindoo burial ground of the said locality, on the North by the public passage or Gowan above referred to and on the South by the said burial ground and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1113 and Street No. 41.

Thirdly—All that piece of vacant land of the Government Toka tenure containing by admeasurement one thousand and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 61, Collector's New No. 14205 and New Survey No. $\frac{2}{2125}$ and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward F. No. 1144 (2) and Street No. 72 situate at and on the South side of Golangy Hill Road at Parel in the City and Registration District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards the West by the Municipal Latrines, on or towards the North by the said Golangy Hill Road and on or towards the South by the property of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata and

Fourthly—All that piece of vacant Government Toka land containing by admeasurement five hundred and sixty-six square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 64, Collector's New No. $\frac{6}{14765}$ and New Survey No. $\frac{3}{2126}$ and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F. Ward No. 1144 (1) and Street No. 72 situate at and on the South side of Golangy Hill Road at Parel in the City and Registration District of Bombay and bounded on

or towards the East by the property of late Jairam Leoumee, on or towards the West by the property hereinabove thirdly described, on or towards the North by the said Colaney Hill Road and on or towards the South by the property of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata, all which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 2

SCHEDULE B.

1. As regards the property numbered 14 in the said Schedule A. with the benefit of a covenant by the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata to be entered into by them with the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay that they will not, for the period of ten years next after the date of the vesting of the said property numbered 14 in the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, build or permit to be built upon the plot of land measuring 338 square yards or thereabouts next adjoining the said property numbered 14 to the West and held by them (with another plot measuring 831 square yards or thereabouts) under a lease dated the 4th August 1908, from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for the term of 10 years and 4 months from the 1st day of August 1908 all the rents thereon mentioned and now vacant and unbuilt upon and will, upon the expiration of the said period of ten years, if so required by the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments or the person or persons to be appointed to administer and manage the said properties on behalf of the Indian Institute of Science hereinbefore mentioned as provided in Schedule H hereinafter annexed, assign or otherwise transfer to the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments the said plot next adjoining the property numbered 14 for the leasehold interest therein as aforesaid of them the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata (including the benefit of the covenant for renewal in the said lease contained) subject only to a moiety of the said rents payable to the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay in respect of the said two plots of land under the said lease and any renewal thereof and will indemnify the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and the said adjoining plot from the remaining moiety of the said rent Provided that it shall be at the option of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata, in lieu of the covenant aforesaid, to enter into an absolute covenant with the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, that they the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata will not at any time during the said term or any renewal thereof build upon the said plot next adjoining the property numbered 14 or permit the same to be built upon in any manner whatsoever, and that they will pay the rents and perform and observe the covenants and conditions reserved and contained in the said Lease and any renewal thereof such covenant to be framed in such manner as to run with and bind the said adjoining plot of land so long as they the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata, or any person or persons claiming or deriving title through them shall be the lessee or lessee thereof under the existing or any renewed lease.

2. As regards the property numbered 15 in the said Schedule A. viz., a piece of land near Jubilee Buildings, Bombay, with three bungalows thereon, subject to and with the benefit of an agreement by the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata to take a Lease from the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of such property for a term of 99 years from the date of the vesting of such property in the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments with a right of renewal for a like period at a fixed rent of Rs 2,470 per annum, such Lease to contain besides the covenants usual and proper in the case of a lease of property of a like nature, covenants (a) by the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to allow the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata and their assigns and tenants to use at all times during the continuance of such Lease in all lawful ways the road now existing to the East of the property known as Jubilee Buildings and numbered 6 in Schedule A and (b) by the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata with the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments that they will within 7 years from the date of the said Lease thereof erect and maintain upon the said land good and substantial buildings of the value of Rs. 85,000 at the least with liberty to them to demolish and remove the said existing bungalows and their outhouses and will not until such buildings have been erected assign the said Lease without the previous consent of the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and the person or persons so to be appointed as aforesaid to administer and manage the said properties

3. As regards the properties numbered 16 and 17 in the said Schedule A subject to and with the benefit of an agreement by the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata to take a Lease from the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of such properties for a term of 99 years from the date of the vesting of such properties in the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments with a right of renewal for a like period at a fixed rent of Rs. 3,965 per annum being Rs. 1,975 per annum for the property numbered 16 and Rs. 1,990 per annum for the property numbered 17 such Lease to contain all covenants usual and proper in a lease of property of a like nature and to be granted subject to but with the benefit of the existing leases and agreements referred to in Schedule A although unregistered counterpart leases only will be handed over to the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata . .

4. As regards the properties numbered 18 in the said Schedule A. subject to and with the benefit of an agreement by the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata to take a Lease from the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of such properties for a term of 99 years from the date of the vesting of such properties in the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments with a right of renewal for a like period, at a fixed rent of Rs. 1,652 per annum such Lease to contain all covenants usual and proper in a lease of property of a like nature and to be subject to any defect in the Lessor's title to the two pieces of land measuring 1,058 square yards and 306 square yards.

5. As to all the said properties described in the said Schedule A with the benefit of an agreement by the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata to give a guarantee to the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments secured as hereinafter mentioned, limited to the sum of

Rs. 8,000 per annum, that the total net annual income of all the said properties (to be certified in case of need by the person or persons so to be appointed as aforesaid to administer and manage the said properties) shall amount in each and every of the first ten years calculated from the date of the said properties) shall amount in each and every of the first ten years calculated from the date of the said properties so being vested as aforesaid to not less than the sum of Rs. 1,25,000 but so nevertheless that the liability of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata under such guarantee shall not be cumulative and shall accordingly be limited in each of the said ten years, not only to Rs. 8,000 but also to the supplementing the said annual income in that year in the extent only to which it shall fall short of Rs 1,25,000, so as if and so far but so far only, as the sum of Rs. 8,000 shall suffice therefor to make up the same to Rs 1,25,000 such guarantee to be conditionally renewable after the expiration of the said period of ten years as hereinafter mentioned and to be secured by a mortgage upon certain property of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata situated at Khar Road Bandora to be effected by a deed in proper form to be executed by them the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata in favour of the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments in which deed shall further be comprised prescribed and declared the trusts and powers upon, with and subject to which the said property shall be held by the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the purpose of enforcing and rendering effectual the said guarantee or otherwise for the purposes thereof or incidental thereto and also the circumstances and conditions in and upon which (in terms of or in accordance with the Report dated the 3rd March 1904 of G. R. Lowndes, Esq., upon the said guarantee and supplemental to his award dated the 4th March 1904) the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata may be required on the expiration of the said period of ten years to renew the said guarantee in whole or in part with the same security and the manner in which (also in terms of and in accordance with the said Report) it shall be determined whether and if so the extent to and terms upon which they may be so required

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SCHEDULE C.

The lands comprised within the boundaries defined below and forming part of the catchment area of Sankey's Reservoir, Bangalore.

The boundary line on the east commences from the point where the nulla to the north of the Sankey's Reservoir Pontoon shed joins the tank bed and thereafter runs northward along the Sankey's Reservoir bed, crosses the road leading from the Bellu to the Tumkur Road, and joins the feeder channel of the Reservoir just below this road. This channel thereafter becomes the boundary along the remaining portion of the east, and along the north and west, till it meets the old Tumkur Road running behind the Maharaj's Mills. The boundary to the south is the continuance of the road along Sankey's Reservoir to the junction of the present Tumkur Road and thence along the proposed road to meet the old Tumkur Road.

SCHEDULE D.

No. G. 3639-G. M. 282-00-9, dated 14th March 1907.

Whereas the lands described in the annexed schedule, and measuring approximately 371 acres and 16 guntas, are required for the purpose of locating the Indian Institute of Science associated with the name of the late Mr. J. N. Tata.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is pleased to assign to the Governor-General of India in Council, with effect from the 14th day of March 1907, the exclusive management of and full jurisdiction over the said lands for so long as the said lands are used for the purpose aforementioned.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
Diwan of Mysore.

SCHEDULE E

COLLECTIVELY.

No. $\frac{1045}{\text{Ed (50-64)-11}}$.

From—B. K. VENKATA VARADA IYENGAR, Esq., Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Department.

To—B. J. PADSHAH, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Provisional Committee for the Indian Institute of Research, Bombay.

Dated—Bangalore, the 26th July 1909.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th April 1908 as well as Mr. D. J. Tata's letter of the 4th May last, representing again that the Mysore Government grant to the Institute of Research is insufficient and requesting for an increase. In reply, I am to state that the Government of Mysore consider that the facts and figures now furnished in your letter show that the estimate of expenditure made by Sir William Ramsay and Professor Masson and Colonel Clibborn do not include all the items to be provided and that they are in some cases under

estimate also. At the same time, it is found that in their letter of the 28th February last to the Bombay Government, the Government of India have stated that the endowments yield annually grant of Rs. 77,500 (total Rs. 2,27,500) is sufficiently liberal for the present purposes of the Institute. In the same paragraph the Government of India have also expressed themselves willing to raise their contribution to 1½ lacs or rupees on other estimates accepted. In these circumstances the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore consider that it is enough to raise the Mysore grant from Rs 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 per annum, and they are accordingly pleased to offer the latter amount, provided no further increase is asked for or expected, and the location of the Institute is in Bangalore.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) B. K. VENKATA,
Secretary.

No. $\frac{8723}{\text{Ed. (40-04)-5}}$

From—B. K. VENKATA VARADA IYENGAR, Esq., Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Department,

To—B. J. PADSHAH, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Provisional Committee for the Indian Institute of Research, Bombay

Dated—Bangalore, the $\frac{28th}{29th}$ *December* 1908.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

SIR,

Adverting to your letters, dated the 31st July and 15th December 1905, regarding the time during which the Mysore grant to the Indian Institute of Research is tenable, I am directed to state that the annual grant of Rs. 30,000 is made *not for limited terms*, but is contingent upon the location of the Institute in Bangalore as already intimated in the letter of the 7th August 1905 addressed to you by the Diwan of Mysore.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) S.
for Secretary.

SCHEDULE F.

OFFICE OF THE DIWAN OF MYSORE,
Dated Bangalore, 16th November 1901.

From—H. V. NANJUNDAYYA, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Department.

To—B. J. PADSHAH Esq., Honorary Secretary, Provisional Committee for the Institute of Research.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter, dated 13th November 1901 and to thank you for conveying the information that Professor Masson and Colonel Clibborn have authorized you to say that any plan they might suggest will not depart from the principles laid down by Professor Ramsay in his report, and that their plan will have sight neither of the industrial aspects of Scientific research nor the duty of linking Scientific research with the special problems which the surroundings of the Institute, whatever its home, naturally offer for solution.

2. I send herewith a plan of the site. You will find that the extent is 371 acres and 11 guntas of which 37 acres and 24 guntas are now under occupation and will be required if needed for the purposes of the Institute. This, it may be observed, is the first time that the site to be handed over to the Institute has been located definitely and it is satisfactory that Colonel Clibborn and Professor Masson found the land acceptable both on account of its position and the other advantages which it commands. This site together with the buildings to be constructed thereon will be absolutely at the disposal of the Provisional Committee, and of the governing body of the Institute, so long as the purposes for which the grant is made are being substantially fulfilled

3. With regard to the question of transferring jurisdiction to the Government of India, I am to state that this matter will form the subject of a communication to the Honourable the British Resident in Mysore, along with the share which should be reserved to the Government of Mysore in the management of the Institution.

4. The sum of five lacs will be provided for building as soon as the arrangements to start work are completed; and the Government would go further and undertake to get the work done under the superintendence of its public works officers according to properly approved plans, if such a course would be considered an additional help.

5. Concerning the request for an annual grant for maintenance, Government have already placed you in possession of their views, and would communicate again on the subject after learning the results of further development of the scheme, and the final shape that it would assume under the sanction of the Government of India.

In conclusion, I am to assure you of the continued interest of the Mysore Government in the success of the scheme, which they trust will soon be inaugurated on a satisfactory basis.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient servant,

(Sd.) H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,

Secretary.

SCHEDULE G.

Extract from letter from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay, No. 156, dated 28th February 1905.

* * * * * * *

6. The question of the financial resources immediately available for starting the Institute is examined in paragraphs 15 to 18 of my letter of 1st May 1903. The Government of India then undertook (in addition to the annual grant of £2,000 which they had already promised) to contribute for a period of ten years any further sum that might be required to make up, together with the Mysore grant, one-third of the current expenditure of any year subject to a maximum of £5,000. It was subsequently explained that the Government of India grant would take either of the following forms according as the Provisional Committee might elect, but that the election once made would hold good for the term of ten years—

(a) an annual grant for ten years equal in amount to the Mysore grant, but subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,00 ', or

(b) a grant in each of the ten years equal to one-third of the total expenditure of the year less Rs. 30,000 subject to a minimum of Rs 30,000, and a maximum of Rs 45,000.

It was added that no expenditure upon travelling fellowships could be included in the total expenditure of the year. Lately as was the aid thus promised, the Government of India, after personal consultation with Mr. Dorabji J. Tata, have now reconsidered the matter, and have agreed to increase it substantially. Rule 6 of the grant-in-aid code for schools and colleges in Bombay lays down that a Government grant-in-aid shall in no case exceed half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of an institution during the previous official year. Applying this rule to the statement of sums available for current expenditure given in paragraph 16 (2) of my letter of 1st May 1903 the Government of India are willing to regard as local assets the sum of Rs. 1,24,000 derived from the endowment properties and the grant-in-aid of Rs. 30,000 promised by the Mysore Darbar, in all Rs. 1,54,000, and to make a grant-in-aid of one-half of this sum, or Rs 77,500 being the maximum admissible under the rule cited above. This will be given without limit of time, subject merely to the condition that the scheme of management of the institution is approved as regards its general principles by the Government of India, and is conformed to by the governing body of the Institute. They are further willing to raise their contributions from time to time, as the local assets available increase by endowments or contributions, provided that the amount of the grant shall not exceed one-half of the local assets and shall be subject to a maximum of Rs 1,50 000. The term "local assets" will be limited to permanent contributions from private individuals or Native States based upon assignments of capital funds, and will not be held to include subsidies from Local Governments or occasional subscriptions of a temporary character. The immediate effect of this concession will be that the Institute will have available for the purpose of its operations a working income of Rs. 2 32,500 as compared with Rs. 1,75,000 mentioned by Sir William Ramsay in the report referred to in my letter of 1st May 1903 as the minimum sum required for an adequate commencement. It is believed that with an assured income of this amount the governing body will be in a position to procure the most competent teachers of the subjects dealt with in the Institute, to retain their services for long periods, and to foster research scholarships for the encouragement of students. They will in fact be able to carry on their operations on a scale commensurate with the high aims which the founder of the endowment is believed to have had in view.

8. The initial expenditure accepted by the Provisional Committee of the Institute as sufficient to provide the buildings and fittings required as stated in paragraph 15 of my letter of 1st May 1903 to amount to Rs. 5 67,500. Towards this the Mysore State have undertaken to contribute Rs. 5,00,000, and have promised to allow their Public Works Department to assist in designing and constructing

the buildings. In May 1903 the Government of India expressed their willingness to contribute a sum of Rs 1,00,000 They have now decided, following the analogy of the grant-in-aid rule quoted above, to offer a contribution of one half of the Mysore grant of Rs 5,00,000. Thus the governing body of the Institute will at once have at their disposal Rs. 7,40,000 for the purpose of constructing buildings estimated to cost Rs. 5,67,000.

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SCHEDULE H.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT (VI OF 1890) AND IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

Scheme for the administration and management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science.

WHEREAS by a Vesting Order made by the Governor-General of India in Council under the power conferred by the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890), by Notification No. 443 in the *Gazette of India* published on the twenty-seventh day of May 1903 certain immoveable properties in Bombay (particularly described in the Schedule A to the said Vesting Order) were on the application of Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ratanjee Jamsetjee Tata vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Territories subject to the Government of Bombay upon the terms as to the application of the same and the income thereof therein set forth, that is to say, that the income of the said properties or of any other investments for which they may be exchanged under section 10 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, shall be collected and received by the persons appointed for the purpose under a Scheme therein referred to and settled under Section 3 of the said Act be on the present Scheme and applied in accordance with the provision of such Scheme NOW it is hereby declared that the terms of the Scheme so settled as aforesaid are as follows :—

1. The corpus of the immoveable properties in Bombay particularly described in Schedule A hereto annexed shall remain intact subject only to a power of realisation for the purposes of changes of investment. Such changes the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments shall be at liberty to make but only on the recommendation of the Board of Management hereinafter mentioned and in accordance with Section 10 of the Charitable Endowments Act and not otherwise

2 The net income of the said properties or of any other investments for which they may be exchanged shall be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of the said institute and shall be collected and received as hereinafter mentioned, and paid to the Council hereinafter mentioned

3. The object of the Institute shall be to establish Chairs and Lectureships in Science and Art especially with a view to the promotion of original investigations in all branches of knowledge and their utilisation for the benefit of India and to provide and to assist in the provision of suitable libraries, laboratories, and all other necessary appliances.

4. The Institute shall have the power to take over from Government and other public bodies or private individuals willing to transfer the same all such libraries, laboratories, museums, collections, publications and engagements, if any, provided always that the Institute does not become affiliated to or grant affiliation to or incur responsibility for other Institutions.

5. The Institute shall have power to apply to students at any time preliminary to or during the time that they are attendants of its courses such tests as shall be from time to time prescribed. It shall have the power to confer the title of Fellow or Associate and to endow such Fellowships or Associateships and to grant certificates to students who have completed the prescribed courses of study.

6 The management of the Institute shall vest in –

(*a*) The Patron and the Vice-Patrons.
(*b*) A Court of Visitors
(*c*) A Council.
(*d*) A Senate.

7 His Excellency the Viceroy of India for the time being shall be *ex-officio* Patron of the Institute.

8. The Heads of the local Governments of India for the time being shall be *ex-officio* Vice-Patrons of the Institute.

9 The Court of Visitors shall consist of the following persons, namely :—

Firstly.—Two representatives of the Government of India.

Secondly.—Two representatives of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Thirdly.—The said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata during his life and after his death and during the life of such person as shall be appointed or indicated in that behalf in any instrument in writing executed by him during his life-time or in his last will or any codicil thereto the nominee of such person.

Fourthly.—The said Ratanjee Jamsetjee Tata during his life and after his death and during the life of such person as shall be appointed or indicated in that behalf in any instrument in writing executed by him during his life-time or by his last will or any codicil thereto the nominee of such person.

Fifthly—Two representatives of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata or the survivor of them or after their death of the nearest major male descendant for the time being of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, the father of the said Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, or, if there be more than one such major male descendant in an equal degree of propinquity to the said Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, then, of the eldest of such male descendants in the eldest line from the said Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata. In the case of dispute as to who shall be called such descendant for the purpose of the nomination aforesaid, the same shall be referred to the Patron whose decision shall be binding and conclusive.

Sixthly.—One nominee of each donor of a capital sum of not less than Rs. 2,00,000.

Seventhly—One nominee of each person who shall agree to pay annually a sum of not less than Rs. 15,000 for a period of not less than five years. The right of nomination shall not extend beyond the period of such donation.

Eighthly—Persons appointed by the Patron not exceeding six in number.

Ninthly.—One person appointed by each of the Vice-Patrons.

Tenthly—The Director-General of Education in India for the time being and the Directors of Public Instruction to the local Governments of India for the time being.

Eleventhly.—The Director and all the Professors but not the Assistant Professors of the Institute.

Twelfthly—One representative elected by the Senate of each of the Universities of India established and incorporated by Act of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Thirteenthly—Representatives of Science and Learning in India not exceeding ten in number elected by the Council.

10. The Council shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

Firstly.—The Director *ex-officio*.

Secondly.—Professors (but not the Assistant Professors) of the Institute, not exceeding four in number nominated by the Senate.

Thirdly—One representative of the Government of India.

Fourthly—One representative of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Fifthly—One representative of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and after his death the representative of such person or persons as shall be appointed or indicated or after the death of such appointee in that behalf by any instrument in writing executed by him during his life-time or by his last will or any codicil thereto and in default of such appointment or indication, the representative of the nearest major male descendant for the time being of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, the father of the said Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, or if there be more than one such major male descendant in an equal degree of propinquity to the said Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, then of the eldest of such male descendants in the eldest line from the said Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata. In the case of dispute as to who shall be called such descendant for the purpose of the nomination aforesaid, the same shall be referred to the Patron whose decision shall be binding and conclusive.

Sixthly—One representative of the said Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata and after his death the representative of such person or persons as shall be appointed or indicated or after the death of such appointee in that behalf by any instrument in writing executed by him during his life-time or by his last will or any codicil thereto and in default of such appointment or indication, the representative of the nearest major male descendant for the time being of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, the father of the said Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, or, if there be more than one such major male descendant in an equal degree of propinquity to the said Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, then of the eldest of such male descendants in the eldest line from the said Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata. In the case of dispute as to who shall be called such descendant for the purpose of the nomination aforesaid, the same shall be referred to the Patron whose decision shall be binding and conclusive.

Seventhly.—Three nominees of the Court of Visitors.

11. The Senate shall consist of the Director as Chairman, the Professors, and such Assistant Professors and readers as the Council acting on the recommendation of the Senate may appoint.

12. The administration of the properties in Bombay shall be vested in a Board of Management consisting of—

Firstly—The Collector of Bombay for the time being or such other officer as the Government of Bombay may appoint.

Secondly.—One representative of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata or of the survivor of them or after their death of the nearest major male descendant for the time being of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, the father of the said Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, or, if there shall be more than one such male descendant in an equal degree of propinquity to the said Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, then of the eldest of such male descendants in the eldest line from the said Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata. In the case of dispute as to who shall be called such descendant for the purpose aforesaid, the same shall be referred to the Patron whose decision shall be binding and conclusive.

Thirdly—One nominee of the Government of Bombay who shall be a merchant of high standing resident in Bombay.

13. Every member of the Court of Visitors, other than *ex-officio* members, shall hold office for five years from the commencement of the year in which the appointment is made, and at the end of his term of office shall be eligible for reappointment, but in order to obviate difficulties owing to the demission from office of all the members other than *ex-officio* members at one time, certain of those first appointed shall hold office as follows:—

(a) Three persons first appointed by the Patron shall hold office for four years.

(b) Three persons first appointed by the Vice-Patrons shall hold office for three years.

14. Every member of the Council not being an *ex-officio* member shall hold office for three years from the commencement of the year in which the appointment was made and at the end of each term of office shall be eligible for re-appointment.

15. Every member of the Board of Management shall hold office for three years from the date of his appointment and at the end of each term of office shall be eligible for re-appointment.

16. Any member of the Court of Visitors except the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata or any member of the Council or of the Board of Management who is continuously absent from India for more than one year shall be considered to have resigned his office. In the case in which the appointment is made or confirmed by the Patron he shall have power to reinstate the individual holding the appointment in his office.

17. In the event of the death or resignation of any of the persons of whom the Court of Visitors, the Council or the Board of Management shall consist before the term of office of such persons has expired, the person or authority by whom the original appointment was made may appoint another person to hold office for the unexpired residue of the term for which the person dying or resigning was originally appointed.

18. No vacancy in the Court of Visitors, the Council or the Board of Management shall invalidate the acts done or the business transacted by those bodies during the period of vacancy or vacancies and all acts done or business transacted by the members of the Court of Visitors or of the Council or of the Board of Management, as the case may be, present at a meeting, shall be valid notwithstanding any defect there may be in the constitution of such Court, Council or Board.

19. The Council shall be the executive body of the Institute subject to the conditions laid down in these regulations.

20. Subject to these regulations the Council shall frame bye-laws dealing with the following matters:—

(1) The quorum to be required at meetings of the Council and Senate and the conduct of business at such meetings.

(2) The date of commencement and the duration of the Session of the Institute and the date of commencement and duration of the terms into which the Session may be divided.

(3) The finances, investments and accounts of the Institute.

(4) The payment and amount of fees to be exacted within the Institute.

(5) The terms and tenure of appointment, duties, emoluments, allowances and superannuation allowances of the Director, the Professors and other Officers of the Institute and its permanent servants.

(6) The rules of discipline to be observed within the Institute.

(7) The courses of study and research within the Institute.

(8) The award of Certificates and of the title of Fellow or Associate whether honorary or endowed.

(9) The admission of students to the Institute.

(10) The person or persons by whom and the form in which contracts by or on behalf of the Institute may be entered into varied or discharged and documents signed or executed.

(11) All such other matters as may be required or authorised under these regulations.

Such bye-laws and any additions to or alteration in the same when sanctioned by the Patron shall be effective and binding and subject thereto four members of the Council or two members of the Senate shall form a quorum.

21. The net income derived from the properties as provided in clause 30 of these regulations from the grants made to the Institute by the Government of India and by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and from all other sources shall be received by the Council and shall be dealt with in the manner provided in these regulations or under bye-laws. The Council shall regulate the expenditure and manage the accounts of the Institute which shall be audited annually and in such a manner as the Patron shall direct.

22. Any subscriptions or annual donations for the purposes of the Institute shall be received by the Council and shall be treated as part of the income for the year in which they are received. No subscriptions or donations shall be accepted if they are accompanied by conditions inconsistent or in conflict with the nature, objects and provisions of this Scheme.

23. The Council shall have charge of the unapplied income belonging to the Institute and shall have power to utilise such unapplied income in the purchase of Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities admissible under the Indian Trusts Act which shall be vested in the said Treasurer. Such unapplied income shall be available for expenditure in the next or in any subsequent year, but it shall not be taken into account in calculating the amount to be contributed in such subsequent years by the Government of India.

24. The Council shall have the power to accept funds or properties for the purposes of endowment of the Institute provided that such funds or properties are not accompanied by conditions inconsistent with the nature, objects or provisions of this Scheme. Such funds or properties shall be vested in the said Treasurer under the terms and conditions as to the application thereof provided in section 2 of these regulations.

25. The Council shall, for every appointment of a Director subsequent to the appointment of Dr. MORRIS W. TRAVERS, F.R.S., who is hereby appointed the First Director of the Institute with effect from the 19th November 1906, and also of a Professor in any branch of learning for which a chair exists or is created subsequent to the appointment of Dr. A. HAY, D.Sc., M.I.E.E., Professor of Electrical Technology, and NORMAN S. RUDDLE, Esq., M.Sc., F.I.C., Professor of Applied Chemistry who are hereby appointed to be Professors of Electrical Technology and Applied Chemistry respectively with effect from the 30th January 1909, nominate a Committee to assemble in England consisting of two members of such Committee shall whenever practicable be representative of that branch of learning in which the appointment is to be made. The Committee shall send a name or names together with their recommendations to the Council.

24. The Senate may suggest to the Council the name of any person teaching or superintending a course of study or research in connection with the Institute for the appointment referred to in the last section, and the Council shall submit such suggestion to the Committee.

27. The Council shall make the appointment from among the persons so recommended and such appointments shall be subject to confirmation by the Patron.

28. Appointments on the teaching staff below the rank of a Professor shall be made by the Council subject to confirmation by the Patron. In making such appointments the Council shall consider the recommendations of the Senate.

29. In cases in which financial or other considerations do not admit of the appointment of a Professor or an Assistant Professor the Council acting on the recommendation of the Senate may appoint a Reader in any Branch of learning for a limited period.

30. The Council shall regulate the admission to the Institute of students and of other persons who may apply for permission to make use of its laboratories and libraries. Certificates of study shall be granted by the Council and Fellowship shall be conferred subject to confirmation by the Patron.

31. The Council may on its own initiative suspend any Student Fellow or Member of the Teaching Staff of the Institute, and may also dismiss any Student Fellow or Member of the Teaching Staff other than the Director or a Professor, but no Director or Professor shall be dismissed without the sanction of the Patron. On requisition being made by the Standing Committee hereinafter mentioned to the Patron in that behalf and on such requisition being approved by him and communicated to the Council the Council shall pending inquiry suspend any Student Fellow or Member of the Teaching Staff including the Director and the Professors, and after enquiry has been made in the manner provided in section 41 of these regulations the Patron may order the dismissal of such person.

32. Subject to confirmation by the Patron the Council may remove from the Register of the Institute the name of any person entered thereon who shall have been convicted of what in their opinion constitutes a serious offence.

33. Not later than six weeks after the commencement of the first term of each session as prescribed by the bye-laws the Council shall submit to the Patron, to the Vice-Patrons and to each Member of the Court of Visitors a report which shall include :—

(*a*) An account of the work of the Institute for the previous session.
(*b*) An audited balance sheet showing the income and expenditure for the previous session.
(*c*) A budget estimate for the current session.
(*d*) A copy of the report submitted by the Board of Management.

34. Either on his own initiative or on the receipt of requisition signed by at least five members of the Court of Visitors desiring that any matter relating to the Institute be the subject of inquiry the Patron may order—

(a) That a Committee appointed by him from among the Members of the Court of Visitors shall meet at such time and place as he shall appoint to consider and to report to him on the matter, or

(*b*) That the matter be referred to the Royal Society for their opinion or
(*c*) That the matter be referred to the Council for their opinion.

On the receipt of the report from the Committee of the Court of Visitors, from the Royal Society or from the Council as the case may be, the Patron shall pass such order as he may think fit and that order shall be final.

35. There shall be a Standing Committee of the Court of Visitors to be from time to time nominated from among the members of the Court as follows namely, one who shall be the Chairman, by the Patron, one by the Government of India, one by the Mysore Government and one by the said Messrs. Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ratanjee Jamsetjee Tata or the survivor of them and after the death of such survivor by any person appointed in that behalf by such survivor in any instrument in writing executed by him during his lifetime or in his last will or any codicil thereto and in default of such appointment or if a vacancy occur after the death of such appointee, by the nearest major male descendants for the time being of Nusserwanjee Kuttanjee Tata, the father of the said Jamsetjee, Nusserwanjee Tata, or, if there be more than one such major male descendant in equal degree of propinquity to the said Nusserwanjee Kuttanjee Tata, then of the eldest of such male descendants in the eldest line from the said Nusserwanjee Kuttanjee Tata. (In the case of dispute as to who shall be called such descendant for the purpose of the nomination as aforesaid, the same shall be referred to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India whose decision shall be effective and binding.) Provided that members of the Council, shall not be eligible to serve on the Standing Committee. In each instance the members of the said Committee shall meet at such place as may be fixed by the Chairman to consider the said report and any other matter connected with the Institute. The said Committee shall have power from time to time to require the Council to furnish such information or particulars in connection with the Institute as may be considered necessary. The said Committee may make recommendations to the Council or the Patron. Whenever the said Committee are of opinion that any matter in connection with the Institute requires investigation or inquiry, the said Committee shall report to the Patron who may then appoint a special Committee to make such investigation or inquiry and on the receipt of the report of such special Committee the Patron shall pass such orders as may be necessary and such orders shall be final. No extraordinary expenditure, that is to say, expenditure over and above the usual recurring expenditure that may be budgeted for any session, shall be made or incurred until after the Standing Committee communicates to the Council its resolution that such expenditure shall not be sanctioned or if after it has had an opportunity of communicating with the Patron thereon and until after such expenditure is eventually sanctioned by the Patron. If in any session the Council has in view any such extraordinary expenditure for the next session, it shall at once communicate the same to the Standing Committee with such particulars as may be necessary so as to give the Standing Committee sufficient time to consider the same and if need be to report thereon to the Patron before such expenditure shall be made. The provisions of clauses 14, 16, 17 and 18 shall apply to the Standing Committee.

36. All communications between the Council and the Senate or between the Vice-Patrons, the members of the Court of Visitors and the Council shall be carried on through the Director. All communications from the Court of Visitors or from the Council to the Patron shall be addressed through the Director. The Standing Committee of the Court of Visitors may communicate directly with the Patron.

37. The Director shall act as recorder to the Institute and shall have charge of all documents relating to the Institute other than those appertaining to the Board of Management.

38. Subject to review by the Council the Senate shall have charge and general regulation of teaching and research within the Institute and may report to the Council or through the Council to the Patron, Vice-Patrons or Court of Visitors upon any matter connected with the teaching or research.

39. The Board of Management shall look after and manage all the aforesaid endowment properties, collect the rents and other income thereof and make thereout all necessary and proper disbursements and also ascertain and set aside the amounts for sinking fund, substantial repair fund, ground rent fund and other necessary funds to make provisions for future contingencies in connection with the endowment properties which the Board shall consider necessary or proper and shall pay the net rents or other income to the Council, and shall otherwise administer the said properties, and act in the administration of the trust. The Board shall furnish to the said Treasurer such information and abstracts of accounts as may from time to time be required by him. The funds set aside as aforesaid shall until their utilization be invested in the purchase of Government of India Promissory Notes or other public securities admissible under the Indian Trusts Act. The Board shall be at liberty from time to time to expend out of all or any of these funds such sum or sums of money as it may consider necessary or proper for improvements in, and alterations and additions to the endowment properties. With regard to such of the endowment properties as are leasehold the Board will arrange for payment of rents, for carrying out repairs, for insurances and generally for performance and observance of the covenants on the Lessee's part contained in the Leases under which the properties are held.

40. The Board shall hold at least one meeting every month with a maximum of three meetings per month and the fee at each member for each meeting attended by him shall be Rs. 30. The Board shall render an account of their management to the Council once every year.

41. The Board shall once every year cause all the endowment properties to be surveyed and certified as to their state and condition by the Presidency Executive Engineer or by some other competent Architect or Engineer not connected with the management of the same.

42. All acts done and engagements entered into hitherto for the purposes of the Institute by Dr Morris W. Travers, F.R.S., the first Director of the Institute, with the authority and sanction of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata or of the Provisional Committee appointed at the request of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata prior to the notification of this scheme to conduct the affairs of the Institute until such notification shall be binding upon the Institute.

43. The said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata have agreed to give a guarantee in the sum of Rs. 8,000 per annum to be secured upon certain immoveable property belonging to them and situated at Kher Road in Sandora, District Thana, in the Bombay Presidency, for the purpose of making up out of the same any deficit that may occur in the net annual income of the said endowment properties described in schedule A to the said Vesting Order upon the terms and conditions set forth in Schedule B hereto.

44. None of the provisions of this scheme shall at any time hereafter be added to, altered or varied during the lives of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and the said Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata without their consent or during the life of the survivor of them without his consent or after the death of such survivor and during the life of the person appointed by such survivor to nominate representatives on the Standing Committee of the Court of Visitors as provided in clause 33 without the consent of such person.

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Board of Revenue

Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M. R. Ry. Desiraru Krishnayya Pantulu Guru, Assistant Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Party No. 111, Cuddapah cum Kurnool, is granted privilege leave for one month from or after 9th June 1909.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary.

Board of Rev. (Rev. Sett., Sur., L. R. & Agri.),
Chepauk, 7th June 1909.

Salt, Abkári and Customs Department.

Transfer.—M. R. Ry. Kulpathi Ramaswami Aiyar Chithambara Aiyar, Acting Assistant Inspector, is, on return from leave, posted to the Vedaranniyam Circle, vice Acting Assistant Inspector M. R. Ry. Mannargudi Ramaswami Aiyangar Krishnaswami Aiyangar reverted.

C. B. COTTERELL,
Jg. Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 7th June 1909.

FOREST.

Transfers.—The following transfers are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. C. D. Parthasarathy Chetty, Ranger, Sixth Grade, from South Salem to Tanjore district.

M.R.Ry. A. Krishnamachari, Ranger, Fifth Grade, from Tanjore to South Salem, for charge of South Harur Range.

Madras, 28th May 1909.

C. E. BRASIER,
Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfer.—In supersession of the Public Works Department notification published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th December 1908, M.R.Ry. Kandur Lakshmana Rao, Overseer, Second Grade, will be considered to have been transferred from the Ganjam division, I Circle, to the Cauvery Reservoir Project Investigation.

Ootacamund, 27th May 1909.

F. J. WILSON,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Leave.—Under article 283 of Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. K. Palaniappa Pillai, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Nellore division, is granted privilege leave for one month *vice* a 19th June 1909 or date of relief.

Bezwada, 2nd June 1909.

Leave.—Under article 283 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. D. Narayanaswami Aiyar, Overseer, Second Grade, *sub. pro tem.*, Kistna Western division, is granted privilege leave for two months from 21st May 1909 forenoon.

Bezwada, 5th June 1909.

S. B. MURRAY,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Leave.—The privilege leave for one month with effect from the 16th June 1909 granted to M.R.Ry. M. Ganapathi Aiyar, Overseer, First Grade, Cuddapah division, in the notification dated 10th May 1909, on page 600, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 18th May 1909, is cancelled to take effect from the 24th May 1909.

Camp, Horsleykonda, 2nd June 1909.

F. B. ALLEN,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. M. Sanjeeva Rao, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Coimbatore division, is granted, under article 283 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month from the 10th of June 1909 or date of availing.

Coimbatore, 7th June 1909.

H. H. O'CONNELL,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

MEDICAL.

Appointment.—Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Narayana Aiyar to act as Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Salem, *vice* Mr. McDonald, or until further orders.

(By order.)

Madras, 2nd June 1909.

W. O. LONG, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Leave.—Under article 582 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, the Rev. Clement Douglas Giles, M.A., Chaplain of Trimulgherry, Deccan, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 1st July 1909.

(By order of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras.)

Office of the Bishop of Madras, on tour,
Ootacamund, 2nd June 1909.

E. BULL,
Bishop's Chaplain.

Leave.—Under article 582 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, the Rev. Ernest Graham Brownrigg, M.A., Chaplain of Coimbatore, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 1st June 1909.

(By order of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras.)

Office of the Bishop of Madras, on tour,
Ootacamund, 4th June 1909.

E. BULL,
Bishop's Chaplain.

POLICE.

Leave.—M. S. Ry. Selem. Ponnuraaru Mudaliyar Avargal, Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tinnevelly district, is granted privilege leave for two weeks from the 18th May 1909, under article 260, Civil Service Regulations.

D. W. G. COWIE,
Inspector-General of Police.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

OPENING OF A COMBINED POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

A third class combined office at Sholavandan, Civil district, Madura, was opened on the 1st of June 1909.

Trichinopoly, 1st June 1909.

H. GOODALL,
Supt. of Telegraphs, South Indian Division.

TREASURE TROVE.

Notice is hereby given, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned articles of treasure valued at Rs. 16-3-4 were found on the dates noted against each by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey Department, Southern Circle, during the excavations at the ruined Buddhist monastery discovered on the Etah Byganakonda hill at Saake-am village in the Anakapalle taluk in the Vizagapatam district:—

Description of articles	Value	Date on which found.
	Rs. A. P.	
One gold coin weighing 111 grains	13 3 6	2nd September 1908
Sixty-eight copper coins	0 13 10	31st August and 10th September 1908
Two thin strips of gold weighing a few grains ..	1 13 8	At intervals during the excavations from February to November 1908
Total ..	16 3 4	

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent authorised to appear before the Collector of Vizagapatam at his office, at Vizagapatam, on 1st November 1909 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Vizagapatam Collector's Office,
2nd June 1909.

F. C. PARSONS,
Ag. Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on the 30th September 1908, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued at Rs. 50 was found in survey field No. 548 A/2 jungle poramboke at Edappatie village, Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on Monday the 25th day of October 1909 in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

	Rs.
Gold coins nine	50

South Arcot Collector's Office,
28th April 1909.

A. R. KNAPP,
Collector.

Notice is hereby given under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1878 that on the 1st September 1908 gold coins 304 in number of the size of two annas silver pieces, popularly known as fanams, and valued at about Rs. 40 were found by Mr. D. Macgregor Sherit in the course of excavation in Sy. No. 513 of the Madura Town Survey known as Sonai Karuppan Thedal. All persons having any claim to the coins are hereby requested to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned on the 15th September 1909 at Madura.

Madura Collector's Office,
28th March 1909.

H. F. W. GILLMAN,
Collector.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED ENCUMBRANCE CERTIFICATES.

The following certificates of encumbrances on properties applied for by the persons named in column 3 of the statement are lying unclaimed in the office of the Registrar of Madras-Chingleput.

2. The applicants or their agents should claim them within three months from the date of this notice after which date they will be recommended to be destroyed.

Serial number	Year.	Name of applicant.	Date of application.	Date of certificate ready for delivery.
1	2	3	4	5
1	1900	K. Lakshmana Chettiyar	6th March 1900 ..	23rd March 1900.
2	1900	K. Venkatarangam	4th October 1900 ..	9th October 1900.
3	1900	P. Gooroosaja Gramani	23rd November 1900 ..	29th September 1900.
4	1901	T. Sivasankara Mudaliar	30th January 1901 ..	31st January 1901.
5	1901	P. Chenchaiya Chetti	8th May 1901	31st May 1901.
6	1901	C. Subrama Row	23th August 1901 ..	24th August 1901.
7	1901	Murugappa Chetti	29th do. ..	30th do.
8	1902	K. Lakshmana Chettiyar	2nd October 1901 ..	7th October 1901.
9	1901	C. Mouneesal Chetti	17th December 1901 ..	23rd December 1901.
10	1902	V. Parthasarathiswamy Raya	22nd January 1902 ..	31st January 1902.
11	1902	Arumuga Ayyar	17th February 1902 ..	26th February 1902.
12	1902	A. Vasudeva Mudaliar	14th March 1902 ..	22nd March 1902.
13	1902	Messrs. Boyley, Orr & David	27th do. ..	28th do.
14	1902	P. Rajagopalachariar	8th April 1902 ..	11th April 1902.
15	1902	Chandrasekara Chettiyar	15th do. ..	21th do.
16	1902	Nallappa Nattar	29th May 1902	5th June 1902.
17	1902	Messrs. Benson & Benson	14th July 1902	19th July 1902.
18	1903	Do.	31st do. ..	28th do.
19	1902	Messrs. King and Josselyn	31st do. ..	1st August 1902.
20	1902	J. Vaungapaul Naidu	12th December 1902 ..	30th December 1902.
21	1902	A. Visvanatha Ayyar	14th January 1903 ..	17th January 1903.
22	1902	R. Carmah Chetti	31st February 1903 ..	28th February 1903.
23	1902	Anamala Chetti Perumalchetty Chetti ..	30th March 1903 ..	31st March 1903.
24	1903	K. Lakshmana Chetty	22nd April 1903 ..	28th April 1903.
25	1903	Messrs Leonard and Groterix ..	28th March and 2nd May 1903.	11th May 1903.
26	1903	M. Bhashamsharib	8th June 1903.	17th June 1903.
27	1903	P. Kakshanthyammal	9th do. ..	18th do.
28	1903	K. Thangavelu Mudali	20th do. ..	24th do.
29	1904	K. Lakshmiah Gettiyar	17th February 1904 ..	14th March 1904.
30	1904	V. C. Seshasharlu	17th June 1904 ..	30th June 1904.
31	1904	Do.	17th do. ..	30th do.
32	1904	Do.	17th do. ..	30th do.
33	1905	Do.	17th do. ..	30th do.
34	1904	M. Rajagopala Mudali	2nd August 1904 ..	10th August 1904.
35	1904	P. Kolandavelu Naicken	12th September 1904 ..	20th September 1904.
36	1905	M. Subramania Mudali	7th March 1905 ..	13th March 1905.
37	1905	Messrs. Orr, David and Brightwell	27th do. ..	13th April 1905.
38	1905	Do.	28th do. ..	12th do.
39	1906	T. Ekambara Mudaliyar	13th April 1905 ..	20th April 1905.
40	1905	Do.	18th do. ..	28th do.
41	1905	Do.	19th do. ..	28th do.
42	1905	A. Vijayaranga Naicker	4th May 1905	13th May 1905.
43	1905	K. Gopalaiah, Clerk of Mr. P. Ramasami Ayyar.	30th June 1905 ..	30th June 1905.
44	1905	Sutherland Orr, Esq.	18th August 1905 ..	25th August 1905.
45	1905	Do.	18th do. ..	26th do.
46	1905	Do.	18th do. ..	26th do.
47	1906	Messrs Grand and Groterix	21st do. ..	26th do.
48	1906	Sutherland Orr, Esq.	27th September 1905 ..	28th September 1905.
49	1905	Messrs Grand and Groterix	17th November 1905 ..	22nd November 1905.
50	1905	Do.	17th do. ..	23rd do.
51	1905	V. Raghunatha Sastriar	....	24th December 1905.
52	1906	Do	....	15th July and 24th December 1906
53	1906	Subbanna Ayyar	31st January 1906 ..	13th February 1906.
54	1906	Krishna Cetty	7th March 1906 ..	9th March 1906.
55	1906	Messrs King and Josselyn	4th do ..	10th do.
56	1906	Ramangam Chetti	9th May 1906 ..	11th May 1906.
57	1906	S. T. Nanjanna	1st August 1906 ..	11th August 1906.
58	1906	M. Somaiah Chetti	2nd do. ..	7th do.
59	1907	K. Venkatagiri	31st February 1907 ..	26th February 1907.
60	1906	M. Parthasarathi Chettiyar	8th April 1907 ..	12th April 1907.
61	1907	Do	9th do. ..	12th do.
62	1907	Messrs Benson and Benson	23rd do. ..	30th do.
63	1907	Parthasarathi Chetti	26th do ..	1st May 1907.
64	1907	Rangayakula Chetti	4th July 1907 ..	10th July 1907.
65	1907	Ramaswami Chetti	30th August 1907 ..	10th September 1907.
66	1907	Do.	30th do. ..	9th do.
67	1907	P. Vakulabarana Chetti	24th October 1907 ..	29th October 1907.
68	1908	Messrs. Orr, David and Brightwell	5th January 1908 ..	13th January 1908.
69	1908	Venkatagiri Reddi	31st do. ..	28th do.
70	1908	T. Nanjayasami Naicker	31st do. ..	28th do.
71	1908	A. Varadarangam Chetti	15th June 1908 ..	19th June 1908.
72	1908	Do.	16th do. ..	19th do.
73	1908	Messrs. Benson and Benson	6th August 1908 ..	17th August 1908.
74	1908	Mr. A. Mackenzie	29th October 1908 ..	7th November 1908.

Registrar's Office, Madras-Chingleput,
24th May 1909.

V. SUBBA RAU,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT MADRAS.

Notice is hereby given that petitions to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors have been filed by the undermentioned persons praying for the benefit of the Act, 11 Vic., c. 21 ("To consolidate and amend the Law relating to Insolvent Debtors in India"), and that orders have been made by the said Insolvent Court vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvents in J. R. D. Branson, Esquire, the Official Assignee of the said Court; and all persons indebted to the said insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

If any creditor intends to oppose the discharge of the said insolvent, notice of such intention and of the grounds of such intended opposition must be given to the said insolvents in writing three clear days before the day of hearing, exclusive both of the day of giving such notice and of the said day of hearing; and a like notice of such opposition must be left in my office on the same day. The petitions and schedules will be produced by me for inspection and examination at my office, and copies of the petitions and schedules, or such part thereof as shall be required, will be furnished by me

Numbers of petitions.	Names and descriptions of insolvents.	Date of first meeting of creditors held at the Office of the Official Assignee.	Dates of hearing
101 of 1909 ..	P. Coopooswamy Pillay, Toddy shop keeper residing at No. 77, Varadamuthiyan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	3rd August 1909 ..	9th August 1909.
105 of 1909 ..	Conjeevaram Govindaswamy Mudaliy, gumastah, residing at No. 81, Tirupalli Street, Georgetown, Madras.	21st July 1909 .	26th July 1909.
106 of 1909 ..	V. Subramania Iyer, V. Ramasawmy Iyer and V. Shankaramurthi Iyer, Petitioner the first insolvent residing at No. 7, Broiles Road, Mylapore and the second and third insolvents residing at Kotongoli, Chingleput district.	3rd August 1909 .	9th August 1909.
107 of 1909 ..	T. K. Ramu Singh, clerk, residing at No. 7, Thelaiyaga Mudaly Street, Georgetown, Madras	Nil	26th July 1909
108 of 1909 ..	A. Venkatarishna Mudaliy, gumastah, residing at Pattur in the District of North Arcot.	Nil	26th do.
109 of 1909 ..	Nagalapuram Rathnasabhai Naidu, clerk in the Military Supply Controller's Office, Calcutta, at present residing at No. 163, Govindappa Naick Street, Georgetown, Madras.	21st July 1909 ..	26th do.

Chief Clerk's Office, Madras,
3rd June 1909.

J. R. ATKINSON
Chief Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, CHICACOLE.

INSOLVENT PETITION No. 1 OF 1909.

Vadada Sreekrustnamma .. .. *Petitioner (Defendant)*

Koneda Pullayya and Koneda Ennayya .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors)*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Vadada Sreekrustnamma, son of Guravayya residing at Chinnavedada, Chicacole taluk has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent, that his application is posted to the 16th June 1909 for hearing and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date

District Munsif's Court, Chicacole,
24th May 1909.

A. NARAYANA PANTULU,
District Munsif.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, KAVALI.

INSOLVENT PETITION No. 2 OF 1909 IN ORIGINAL SUIT No. 467 OF 1908.

Somisetti Papiah, Komati, and trader of Kampallem, hamlet of Boobireddipallem, Nellore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Pridhivi Avdiah and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied in this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his application stands posted to 21st July 1909. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date

District Munsif's Court, Kavali,
21st May 1909.

V. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR,
District Munsif.

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT MUNSIF, SALEM.

INSOLVENT PETITION No. 5 OF 1909.

Veeraya, son of Mallayan at Namagiripet, Rasipur division .. .. *Petitioner.*

Take notice that the above named petitioner has filed a petition for being declared an insolvent and it will be heard on the 1st July 1909.

Additional District Munsif's Court, Salem,
3rd June 1909.

T. M. FRENCH,
District Munsif.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, NORTH ARCOT

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 6 OF 1909.

(1) Vasoor Kandasami Mudaly, (2) Vasoor Muthappa Mudaly, (3) Vasoor Govinda Mudaly, (4) Narayanasami Mudaly and (5) Guruswami Mudaly (minors by next friend the first petitioner), (6) Gangathara Mudaly, (7) Kollapuri Mudaly and (8) Sadasiva Mudaly (minors by next friend the second petitioner), (9) Veerasami Mudaly and (10) Ramaswami Mudaly (minors by next friend the third petitioner), residing in the village of Kilnganam, Narayanavanam taluk, Karvetnagar estate .. .. .. *Petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioners have applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvents and that their application is posted to the 21st day of July 1909 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 7 OF 1909.

Syed Daud Mohideen *alias* Khadir Ali Shaw, son of Syed Kamaluddin Shayama Baksh Sahib, residing at Topekhana, Arcot .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 5th day of July 1909 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any.

INSOLVENT PETITION No. 9 OF 1909.

Abbas Hussain Saib Jaddi, son of Khader Hussain Saib Jaddi, residing in Saruttukara Street, Sudapet, Vellore .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 23rd day of July 1909 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any.

INSOLVENT PETITION No. 10 OF 1909.

Manthalapu Chengama Naidu, son of Parvatha Naidu, Kamma, residing in Kasalam, Narayanavanam taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 26th day of July 1909 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any.

North Arcot District Court, Chittoor,
22nd May 1909.

K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA,
District Judge.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF KISTNA, ELLORE.

INTESTATE CASE No. 1 OF 1909.

Whereas J. F. Kein, Lighthouse-keeper, Havelock Point, Masulipatam, died intestate on the 12th April 1908 in the hospital at Masulipatam in the Kistna district leaving personal property described below. All persons who are his heirs or otherwise entitled to receive the said property are hereby directed to appear before this Court on 18th August 1909 to establish their claims. In default, the said property will be sold and the proceeds credited to the Government.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 20th day of May 1909.

Description of the property.		Description of the property.	
1	A two-anna piece size cross marked neck ornament on a string. 1	13. Duster	1
2	Nickel watch 1	14. Sandow's developer	1
3.	Black suit 1	15. Braces	1
4	Check suit 1	16 Comb	1
5	Trousers 1	17. Hemp shoes, pair	1
6	White shirts 1	18 Hat	1
7.	Collars 2	19. Umbrella, black	1
8	Neckties 3	20. Brush, hair	1
9.	Mirror 1	21 Some diaries, books, miscellaneous papers.	1
10.	Razor 1	22. Coffee seed ..	in one packet.
11.	Pull-off cigar case 1	23. Violet powder ..	in one packet.
12.	Stockings, black, pairs 2	24. Biscuits ..	in one packet.

Description of the property.			
25. Brass tumblers	..	..	2
26. Wine glass, small	..	..	2
27. Benthanie pills	..	one box	
28. Thread packs (sewing)	..	..	3
29. Fork (German silver)	..	..	6
30 Measuring tape	..	..	1
31. Black beaded neck ornament with metal cross	..	..	1
32. Camphordyne (small bottle)	..	..	1
33. Ink bottles	..	..	2
34 Ivory embroidery work pieces	..	..	3
35. Watch glass spade and spoon one	..	..	1
36. Buttons (glass)	..	..	4
37. Cash of Rs. 55 in a money bag.			1
1. Box	..	..	1
2. Plates	..	..	3
3. Saucers	..	..	2
4. Cup	..	..	1
5. Jug	..	..	1
6. Sauce pan	..	..	1
7. Lantern	..	..	1
8. Small tin box	..	..	1
9. Basin	..	..	1
10. Hat	..	..	1
11. Cup	..	..	1
12. Belt	..	..	1
13. Pen	..	..	1
14. Bottle medicine	..	..	1
15. Black cap	..	..	1
16. Statue	..	..	1
17. Statue box	..	..	1
18. Sugar tin	..	..	1
19. Coffee tin	..	..	1
20 Holy pictures	..	..	2
21. Spoons	..	..	6
22. Fork	..	..	1
23. Knife	..	..	1

Subordinate Judge's Court, Kistna,
Ellore, 24th May 1909.

T GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI,
Subordinate Judge.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD JUNE 1909.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	63,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 24,80,054 15 8			
Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs. 27,15,445 13 3	52,37,140	11	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,07,19,321	6	5
Bank Post Bills, etc. .. .	37,815	0	11
Sundries	9,33,422	4	4
Total ..	6,74,87,260	8	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	87,18,430	0	0
Other authorised Investments ..	9,37,871	7	9
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities ..	2,14,22,636	12	0
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities ..	1,80,78,279	11	6
Bills discounted and purchased .	67,71,173	9	8
Balances with other Banks	13,22,261	1	6
Bullion	15,068	11	3
Due from Head Office, Branches and Agencies	7,41,013	11	0
Stamps	15,894	3	11
Sundries	1,73,157	4	4
	5,66,21,784	3	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches*	1,07,79,636	14	10
Total ..	6,74,87,260	8	10

* Including 10,051 sovereigns = Rs. 1,50,765.

(By order of the Directors.)

T. KIRKPATRICK,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—7 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—45 77.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 7th June 1909.

NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified for the information of all Public officers in Madras that six annas service postage stamps which have been newly introduced are now available at the Madras Taluk Treasury.

General Stamp Office, Madras,
24th May 1909.

A. R. CUMMING,
Ag. Superintendent of Stamps.

List and Abstract Account of Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number	Case number	Name of endowment	Person on whose behalf held	Particulars of securities			
				Number.	Date of loan	Amount	Total of securities.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	..	The Tanjore Jubilee Fund..	The Government of Madras	Stock ..	4½ per cent of 1st May 1858	Rs 6,300	Rs 6,300
2	..	The Lady Grant Puli Gold Medal.	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras	Do.	Do.	3,600	3,600
3	..	The Mohamedan Sheriff Memorial	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,100	1,100
4	..	Military Female Orphan Asylum.	The Committee, Lawrence Asylum Ootacamund.	Do ..	Do.	26,800	262,218½
				Non-Transferable Treasury Note 4 per cent of 1861-66.		20,318½	
				Do. 1872-76		10,000	
				Trichinopoly Municipal Debentures 5 per cent. of 1898.		1,28,000	
				Ootacamund Municipal Debentures, 5 per cent. of 1899		37,600	
6	..	Sri Thayeti Venkatachalapati's Brahmotsavam Watering Fund	The President District Board, North Arcot.	Stock	4½ per cent of 1st May 1895	1,600	1,600
6	..	H R H The Prince of Wales' Medical School, Tanjore.	The Director of Public Instruction	Do. ..	Do.	1,00,100	1,00,100
7	..	The Venkatagiri Hospital Endowment.	The President, Taluk Board, Gudur	Do ..	Do.	10,000	10,000
8	..	M.R.Ry. Veeranna Red dara Charities in the Madurantakam taluk	The President, District Board, Chingleput.	Do ..	Do.	8,500	8,500
9	..	M.R.Ry Vellore Muddumoody Mudaliar's Endowment for sinking wells for drinking purposes in the taluks of Vellore Arcot, Polur, Wandiwash and the Arni Division.	The President, District Board, North Arcot.	Do. ..	Do.	9,000	9,000
10	..	Poor Boy's Scholarship Fund, Nagapatam	The President, Taluk Board, Nagapatam	Do. ..	Do.	5,000	5,000
11	..	Price Memorial Prize Endowment Fund	The Director of Public Instruction and the Principal, Medical College, Madras	Do. ..	Do.	1,700	1,700
12	..	The Kanniswami Prize Endowment Fund.	The Director of Public Instruction and the Superintendent of the Medical School, Rayapuram, Madras	Do.	Do.	880	880
13	..	Poor Boy's Scholarship Fund, Vellore	The President, Taluk Board, Vellore.	Do ..	Do.	5,000	5,000
14	..	The Inam's Prize Endowment Fund.	The Director of Public Instruction and the Principal, Presidency College, Madras	Do. ..	Do	1,500	1,500
15	..	The Kanyamba Nachiyar Prize Endowment Fund.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	700	700
16	..	M.R.Ry. C. Rama Rau's prize in Coordapoem School, South Canara	The President, Taluk Board, Coondapoor.	Do. ..	Do	200	200
17	..	The Powis and Morehead Vernacular Prize Endowment Fund.	The Director of Public Instruction and the Principal, Presidency College, Madras	Do. ..	Do	3,800	3,800
18	..	George Norton Prize Endowment Fund.	Do do	Do.	Do.	1,300	1,300
19	..	The Elliot Prize Endowment Fund	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	500	500
20	..	Rao Narasinga Rao Prize Endowment	The Director of Public Instruction and the Principal, Government College, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Do.	300	300
21	..	The Gulvadi Padma Rao Prize	The Director of Public Instruction and the Principal, Government College, Mangalore	Do ..	Do.	275	600
22	..	The Rastara Rao Prize	The Principal, Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, Tahsildar, Rajahmundry, and M.R.Ry. Madavala Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A.	Do .	Do.	300	300

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890, for the year 1903-1908.

Balance on 1st April 1908.	Cash receipts.			Cash expenditure.				Balance in cash.
	Interest or dividend realized	Other cash receipts.	Total cash receipts.	Fees paid to Government.	Interest remitted	Other payments.	Total paid.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. A. P. 284 4 10	Rs. A. P. 208 0 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 742 3 10	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 484 11 0	Rs. A. P. 484 11 0	Rs. A. P. 317 16 4
148 1 0	320 0 0	....	360 1 0	....	80 0 0	....	80 0 0	189 1 0
88 3 0	80 0 0	....	184 10 0	....	116 3 0	....	116 0 0	18 4 0
378 0 0	12,516 12 0	....	13,893 12 0	....	13,348 13 0	504 0 0	13,852 13 0	42 0 0
..	52 0 0	....	92 0 0	....	52 0 0	....	92 0 0	....
..	3,503 0 0	....	3,503 0 0	....	3,503 0 0	....	3,503 0 0	....
..	350 0 0	....	350 0 0	....	350 0 0	....	350 0 0	....
..	307 0 0	....	307 0 0	....	307 0 0	....	307 0 0	....
..	70 0 0	....	70 0 0	....	70 0 0	....	70 0 0	....
..	175 0 0	....	175 0 0	....	175 0 0	....	175 0 0	....
140 0 0	80 0 0	....	189 0 0	....	89 0 0	....	89 0 0	100 0 0
10 1 2	17 0 0	....	27 0 2	....	17 0 0	....	17 0 0	10 1 2
	175 0 0	....	175 0 0	....	175 0 0	....	175 0 0	....
108 11 10	52 0 0	....	161 0 10	....	52 0 0	....	52 0 0	159 0 10
88 4 7	24 0 0	....	112 12 7	....	24 0 0	....	10 0 0	98 12 7
..	7 0 0	....	7 0 0	....	7 0 0	....	7 0 0	....
179 0 7	132 0 0	....	312 0 7	....	114 0 0	....	114 0 0	198 0 7
94 6 0	45 0 0	....	139 14 0	....	30 0 0	....	32 0 0	107 14 0
17 14 0	17 0 0	....	33 0 0	....	16 0 0	....	16 0 0	16 0 0
1 12 0	0 0 0	....	0 4 0	....	0 0 0	....	0 0 0	1 12 0
..	7 0 0	....	7 0 0	....	7 0 0	....	7 0 0	....
0 0 7	7 0 0	....	10 0 7	....	....	....	..	10 0 7

List and Abstract Account of Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number.	Class number.	Name of endowments.	Person on whose behalf held.	Particulars of securities			
				Number.	Date of loan.	Amount.	Total of securities.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	Rs.
25	..	The Princess Alice Scholarship Fund.	The Director of Public Instruction and the Inspectress of Girls' Schools of the Central Circle, Madras.	Stock ..	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1903.	2,500	2,500
26	..	The Pumeed Rani Scholarship Fund	The Director of Public Instruction and the Principal, Madras College, Madras.	Do. ..	Do.	1,700	1,700
35	..	Gollapudi Ramakharamal's Prize Endowment Fund.	The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle, and the Headmistress of Headmistress of Government Girls' School, Ongole	Do. ..	Do.	200	200
36	..	The Prince of Wales' Sanskrit scholarship Endowment Fund.	The Inspector of Schools, First Circle, Madras Presidency and the Principal, Kalikota College, Berhampore	Do. .. M. 013656	Do. Do.	2,500 } 320 }	2,820
37	..	The Francis Cotton Walker Scholarship Endowment Fund	The Director of Public Instruction and the Principal College of Engineering, Madras.	Stock ..	Do.	4,000	4,000
38	..	The Venkatrayadu Memorial Scholarship Endowment Fund.	M R Ry K V S Ramachandra Rao Garu, Punsalor Dharmakartha, and M R Ry Kotti Mangaiya Garu, pensioned Subadar at Rajahmundry	Do. ..	Do	1,100	1,102
39	..	The Museum and Library Fund, Madura.	The District Board, Madura.	Do. ..	Do.	3,000	3,000
40	..	The Victoria Memorial Buildings and Public Library, Masulipatam.	The Managing Committee consisting of the Collector, Kistna, and Chairman, Municipal Council, Masulipatam, and four other gentlemen.	Do. ..	Do.	3,000	3,000
91	..	The Harris Gold Medal Endowment Fund	The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras, and the Principal, College of Engineering, Madras.	Do ..	Do	2,000	2,000
92	..	The Farmers' Committee Fund, Madura.	The President, District Board, Madura.	Do .. Madura Municipal Debentures 3 per cent. of 15th May 1888.	Do.	1,100 }	11,189
				Stock ..	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1906.	10,000 } 400 }	
93	..	The Malaise Prize ..	The Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle, and Headmaster, Government School, Cuddapah.				100

Office of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments,
Madras, 5th June 1909.

Examined and

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890, for the year 1908-1909—*contd.*

Balance on 1st April 1908	Cash receipts			Cash expenditure				Balance at close of year
	Interest or dividend realised	Other cash receipts.	Total cash receipts.	Paid to Government.	Interest remitted.	Other payments	Total pays.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.. 64 8 0	149 13 11	235 9 11	..	..	..	..	238 6 11
.. 59 8 0	136 13 6	195 5 6	..	63 3 0	..	63 3 0	132 5 6
.. 7 0 0	4 22 6	11 15 6	..	..	..	..	11 15 6
89 0 0	262 14 2	351 14 2	..	..	164 15 7	162 16 7	124 9 7
.. 78 28 0	938 2 8	917 16 8	..	41 8 9	..	41 8 9	578 8 11
.. 19 4 0	101 4 10	120 8 10	....	..	....	....	120 8 10
155 12 0	....	155 12 0	....	....	....	....	155 12 0
.. 52 8 0	3,000 0 0	3,052 8 0	....	....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	52 8 0
.. 29 4 3	....	29 4 3	....	....	....	....	29 4 3
.. 19 4 0	....	19 4 0	....	....	....	....	19 4 0
.. 3 11 3	28 6 8	32 1 11	....	....	....	....	32 1 11

* Cost of G P Notes purchased .. 2,506 7 5
Balance credited .. 53 8 7
3,000 0 0

J. F. GRAHAM,
Offg Treasurer, Charitable Endowments.

found correct.

E. BARTLEY,
Offg Chief Superintendent in charge, Outside Audits.

List of Properties other than Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number.	Particulars of vesting order		Name of endowment	Administrators of property.
	Number.	Date.		
1	Madras Government, No. 380, Educational.	25th June 1901	Military Orphan's Orphan Asylum, Madras.	The Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund
2	Madras Government No. 630 L., Local and Municipal	11th July 1904.	Pigeon Reading Room at Vedaranyam	The Taluk Board of Dindigul ..
3	Madras Government, No. 301, Educational.	30th May 1899.	The Jubilee Fund, Tanjore ..	The Collector of Tanjore, the Principal, Kumbakonam College, the Chairman, Municipal Council, Kumbakonam, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam Division, the Sub-Judge Kumbakonam, M.R. Ry. Srijuta Rao Bahadur Sri and M.R.Ry. N. Srinivasawami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L.
4	Madras Government, No. 67, L., Local and Municipal	21st Jan. 1905	The Coronation Park at Ashu.	The Taluk Board of Gudiyam ..
5	Madras Government, No. 284 L., Local and Municipal.	16th March 1905.	The Victoria Jubilee Choultry at Rayadrug in Bellary	The Taluk Board of Bellary ..
6	Madras Government, No. 811 M., Local and Municipal.	4th May 1905	Nallukottai Chetti's Choultry at Bimlipatam	The Municipal Council, Bimlipatam ..
7	Madras Government, No. 340, Educational.	27th May 1905	Breck's Memorial School, Coonoor	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
8	Madras Government, No. 435, Educational	23rd June 1905	His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Medical School at Tanjore	The Director of Public Instruction under the orders of Government
9	Madras Government, No. 754 L., Local and Municipal.	14th July 1905	The Venkatagiri Hospital ..	The Taluk Board of Gudur ..
10	Madras Government, No. 847 L., Local and Municipal.	6th September 1905.	Kadapperi Choultry, Madurantakam taluk	The District Board of Chingleput ..
11	Madras Government, No. 1015 L., Local and Municipal.	15th September 1905.	Choultry near Tandravaripalli, Cuddapah district.	The Taluk Board of Madanapalle ..
12	Madras Government, No. 732 M., Local and Municipal.	14th April 1906	Edward Coronation Durbar Hall, Anantapur.	The Municipal Council of Anantapur ..
13	Madras Government, No. 1896 M., Local and Municipal.	4th August 1906.	Victoria Memorial Hospital Building, Adoni	The Municipal Council of Adoni ..
14	Madras Government, No. 2458 M., Local and Municipal	8th November 1906.	Victoria Diamond Jubilee Town Hall at Vizagapatam.	The Municipal Council of Vizagapatam
15	Madras Government, No. 118 L., Local and Municipal.	29th January 1907	Coronation Choultry at Alamur, Godavari district	The Taluk Board of Peddapuram ..

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 for 1908-1909.

Description.	Value	Annual Income, if known.	Remarks.
	Property held.		
	Rs. a. p.		
Land in Madras bearing survey No. 232 and measuring 14 cawnies 10 grounds and 1,276 square feet with the buildings thereon known as the Madras Military Female Orphan Asylum.	1,36,427 0 3	. .	The property is in the occupation of the Civil Orphan Asylum in consideration of its maintaining thirty additional girls such as were formerly admitted to the Madras Military Female Orphan Asylum.
Bunding room 36 by 19 square feet .	1,000 0 0	.. .	The building is used as a rest-house on payment of the prescribed fees to the Taluk Board.
Furniture	87 5 3		
Land measuring 7·67 acres and a well and some trees.	7,695 0 0	.	A hostel is maintained in connection with the Kumbakonam College.
A hostel thereon	62,895 0 0	.	
Park, 1 acre and 48 cents, Coronation Pavilion and a well.	1,700 0 0	..	The park is kept open to the use of the public of Ambasamudram at all reasonable times by the Taluk Board.
Extent of the main building 7,154 square feet and area of the building inclusive of unroofed 10,787 square feet.	0,100 0 0		The choultry is open for use to all *bona fide* travellers on payment of fees to the Taluk Board.
North to south, 43 feet east to west, 10 feet 9 inches; mean height 9 feet 3 inches. Building with compound and well valued at	300 0 0		The choultry is open to accommodate respectable travellers for two days at a time.
Land bearing settlement Nos. C 326-1 and C 326-4 at Cuttack with building known as Brook's Memorial School. Building and site valued at	40,701 0 0		The building and the property are used as a school for European and East Indian Children.
Land in Tanjore bearing part of survey No. 79 and containing 2 acres and 87,324 square feet—			
Site	1,000 0 0		
Buildings	3,500 0 0	.	The building is used as a school for the education of pupils for the grade of Hospital Assistants.
Furniture	1,070 0 0		
Books	1,200 0 0		
Medicine, etc.	200 0 0		
	7,500 0 0		
Site, length 200 yards, breadth 50 yards, area 5·50 acres; site with the well.	275 0 0		
Hospital comprising the main building, 2 in height and two latrines surrounded by a compound wall.	3,150 0 0	..	The building is used for the purposes of a hospital.
Furniture	50 0 0		
Choultry, east to west 126 feet, north to south 21 feet—			
Site	1,500 0 0	....	The choultry is open to travellers, a fee of 6 annas per diem being levied for each room occupied by them.
Building	2,700 0 0		
Building, 36 by 25 feet and height 8 feet .	100 0 0	....	For occasional visitation of travellers.
Compound, 68 by 56 feet	10 0 0	....	
Hall dimensions 45 × 45 = 2,025 square feet in area.	3,000 0 0	.. ..	The building shall be available free of charge for all public purposes.
Building	50 0 0		
Photos of Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra and a brass lamp.	150 0 0		
Land bearing survey No. 378/1 of Vengalapuram village of Adoni taluk, measuring 1 acre and 16 cents.	7 [illegible] 0 0	....	The building is used as a place of medical relief for which subject to such rules and conditions as may be made by the Municipal Council with the sanction of Government.
Hospital building stands towards the east of the land and measures 60 feet east to west and 40 feet north to south and the kitchen in the compound, 23 feet by 17 feet.	141 12 0		
Furniture			
The hall is situated in the town of Vinukonda. Sri Sethuramaswami Temple ward on the Peach Road on a piece of site measuring 1 acre and 1,339 square yards.			The hall is endowed by the Rajah of Bobbili for the benefit of the Town's people of Vinukonda.
Site	4,740 0 0	....	
Hall	21,697 15 3		
Furniture	709 12 9		
Chaultry built on 0·21 cents of site in Alamur, Kumarhandapuram taluk—			The choultry is kept open to all castes Hindus halting and resting at the place.
Site	500 0 0	....	
Building	2,000 0 0		

List of Properties other than Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number	Particulars of vesting order		Name of endowment.	Administrators of property.
	Number.	Date.		
16	Madras Government No. 628 L., Local and Municipal	18th April 1908	Victoria Edward Choultry at Repalle, Guntur district.	The Taluk Board of Guntur ..
17	Madras Government, No. 1338 M., Local and Municipal	24th June 1907.	K. Narasinga Rau's Dispensary at Cocanada	The Municipal Council, Cocanada ..
18	Madras Government, No. 1990 M., Local and Municipal.	24th September 1907.	Kalikota Diamond Jubilee Town Hall, Berhampur.	The Rajá of Kalikota and Alladi Sriharirao and the Chairman, Municipal Council, Berhampur
19	Madras Government, No. 858, Revenue.	8th February 1908.	Victoria Memorial Buildings and Public Library at Masulipatam.	The Collector of Kistna, Chairman, Municipal Council, Masulipatam, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Venkatappayya Pantulu Garu, B.A., Srimanthu Raja Yerlagadda Ankineedu Prasad Bahadur, B.A., J. Gnanamaha Sastri Garu, B.A., B. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., & C.
20	Madras Government, No. 176 L., Local and Municipal	18th Mar. 1908	The Lying-in ward at Chirala	The Taluk Board of Ongole ..
21	Madras Government, No. 715 L., Local and Municipal.	18th May 1908.	Dispensary building at Alathur, Palghat	The Taluk Board of Palghat..
22	Madras Government, No. 734 L., Local and Municipal.	21st May 1908.	Jubilee Museum and Technical Institute at Bezwada	The District Board of Kistna.. ..
23	Madras Government, No. 1319 M., Local and Municipal	10th August 1908.	Tulasamma Chatram in Bellary	The Municipal Council of Bellary ..

Office of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments,
Madras, 5th June 1909

Examined and

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 for 1908-1909—*cont.*

Property held.						Remarks
Description.	Value		Annual Income, if known.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Chowltry site about 16 cents—Building and a godown built on the eastern wing of the chaultry.	7,800	0	0				
Inam land in Uppuli and Vinnamamalai inams	851	0	0	10	0	0	The income derived from the endowment is utilized for feeding the poor on New Year's Day in honor of the Coronation of Their Majesties King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra under 9th May in favour of the birthday of the late lamented Majesty Queen Victoria.
Furniture, etc.	148	13	8				
Site—north to south 33 yards. East to west 42 yards. Area, 672 square yards. Brick and building	8,800	0	0				The building is used for the Branch Dispensary at Coonoor.
Furniture	25	0	0				
Hall land on survey No. 127 of Nejjikarai village measuring 2 39 acres—							
Building	12,000	0	0				The building is endowed as a Town Hall in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen Empress Victoria, to and for the benefit of the public of Berhampur and the people of Ganjam district generally and also for meetings and lectures, receptions, dramatic and musical and such other performances on payment of the prescribed fees to the said trustees.
Furniture	1,000	0	0				
All the land measuring about 7,600 square yards and building situate in Betin apet in the town of Mandapam and known as Victoria Memorial Buildings and all appurtenances thereto, compound wall, all roads, paths, roads etc., on the said land, and library located in the said buildings							The said land and buildings are permitted to be used for any public or private meeting, etc., and for any other purpose conducing to the general welfare or convenience of any inhabitant of or visitor to Mandapam and the library is open for use by such inhabitants and visitors free of charge subject to such conditions and rules as the managing committee (administrators) may direct.
Site and 3 buildings	32,150	0	0				
Library	6,250	0	0				
Furniture, etc.	3,500	0	0				
Site 70 cents	225	0	0				The Lying in ward is used as a labour ward for the benefit of women in general.
Building 50×76 feet	2,500	0	0				
Furniture	80	0	0				
Dispensary built on Government land, the site of the old travellers' bungalow at Alathur and is situate in the same compound with the public office at Alathur.	2,910	7	4				If the building ceases to be used as a dispensary by the Taluk Board, the building and furniture shall revert to the Coronation Committee.
Furniture	161	6	6				
The Museum and Technical Institute is built in a compound measuring 7, 3 acres.	87,500	0	0				The buildings are used for the exhibition for the purpose of keeping all such things as are exhibited at Museums and for the Annual Session of Technical Institutes or Schools, as a place for the meeting of the District Board and for any other purpose conducive to the intellectual or other advancement and the general welfare of the people of the Ariyalur district.
Furniture, etc.	8,459	10	3				The museum is open only to Hindu gentlemen, a rent not exceeding 4 annas per diem being collected from those visiting the place.
Site and buildings—measure 39 feet 8 inches, east to west and 24 feet 8 inches north to south.	1,000	0	0				

J. F. GRAHAM,
Offg. Treasurer, Charitable Endowments.

found correct.

E. BARTLEY,
Offg. Chief Superintendent in charge, Outside Institutions.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

The following amount being arrears due to contractors has been outstanding in the books of this office for over three years and the same, if not claimed within three months from the date of this notice, will be credited to Government :—

Name of contractor.	Amount due Rs.
Anniah Nayudu	.. .. .. 5.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Vemula Division, 22nd May 1909.

U. S. RAMASWAMI AIYAR, *Executive Engineer.*

NOTICE is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 18-7-2 being the amount of final bill for work done on repairs to Tallak Cutcherry at Guntoor, estimate Rs. 2,600 in favour of one late V. Subbarayudu, is outstanding in the accounts of Guntoor division since October 1908 and if not claimed within 30th September 1909 by the heirs of the deceased supported by heirship certificate will be credited to Government.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Guntur division, 3rd June 1909.

F. W. CORNWELL, *Executive Engineer.*

WIRE GAUZE SIEVES.

Eleven wooden-framed sieves of wire gauze, about 3,049 meshes to the square inch, are available for transfer to Public Works Department divisions as numerical issues. Each sieve is 1" 1m" long and 1 ¢" wide. Executive Engineers of divisions, who may require them, are requested to apply to the undersigned.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Bellary division, 4th June 1909.

A. C. LANGSTON, *Executive Engineer.*

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Number of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, dated at Chakrata, this 29th day of May 1909.

Number, rank and name, 519, Private Albert Andrews; age, 23 years; height 5 feet 6½ inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, fair; eyes, blue; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 8th May 1905; place of enlistment, Preston; parish and county in which born, Poplar, London, Middlesex; date of desertion or absence, 27th May 1909; place of desertion or absence, Chakrata; marks, slight flat foot, right side in particular, no distinctive marks; under two years' service.

H. S. HAMILTON, Major. *Commanding 1st Lancashire Fusiliers.*

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION.

EXTRACT from the *Gazette of India*, dated 29th May 1909.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 18th May 1909.

No. 514-*S.-Sup.*—M. Mohammad Abdur Rahim, Superintendent of Post Offices, Fourth Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st May 1909 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. K. M. Aslam, B.A., Probationary Superintendent of Post Offices, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, Fifth Grade, during the absence on privilege leave of M. Mohammad Abdur Rahim or until further orders.

* * * * *

The 24th May 1909.

No. 555-*S.-Sup.*—Mr. G. W. Stenyon, Deputy Postmaster General, Second Grade, is appointed to act in the First Grade with effect from the 10th May 1909 and on further orders vice Mr. W. T. Vaughan, Deputy Postmaster General, First Grade, on Inspector-General Railway Mail Service, and boating, Western Circle, appointed to act as Postmaster-General, Second Grade.

C. STEWART-WILSON, *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

List of Sailings in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, ETC., on the 8th June 1909, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ships' names.	Tonnage.	Commanders.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
				1909.	
S.S. "Nizam"	2641	J. P. Innes	Bombay	8th June	Messrs. Wilson & Co.
S.S. "Dunkeld"	4546	R. Knight	Calcutta	7th do	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Braithwaite"	2439	J. Smeaton	Do.	Uncertain	Messrs. Smith & Co.
S.S. "Border Knight"	2598	S. Dalton	Do.	Do.	Commander

Report of Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of MADRAS from the 30th May to the 5th June 1909.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Where from.	When last.
1909						1909.
30th May	S.S. "Uma"	3395	B.	R. Phillips	Rangoon	24th May
31st "	S.S. "Nawab"	2741	"	G. Park	Penang via Northern Ports	31st do.
31st "	S.S. "Windsall"	2193	"	W. H. Knox	London via Suez Canal	30th April.
31st "	S.S. "Mahanja"	1415	"	H. H. Dallas	Colombo via Negapatam	26th May.
31st "	S.S. "Malacca"	3274	"	W. A. Fawcett	Calcutta	27th do.
1st June	S.S. "Lantaka"	2499	"	G. M. Malone	Rangoon	26th do.
1st "	S.S. "Israfil"	2430	"	J. Smeaton	Calcutta	7th do.
2nd "	S.S. "Nellore"	1033	"	H. D. Nicholson	Negapatam	31st do.
2nd "	S.S. "Nellie"	2506	"		Calcutta	
2nd "	S.S. "Tara"	2551	"	A. H. Acheson	Singapore via Southern Ports	27th do.
3rd "	S.S. "Ilmenhorst"	4801	G.	R. Knight	Hamburg via Suez Canal	21st April.
5th "	S.S. "Nizam"	2641	B.	J. P. Innes	Calcutta	6th May.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1909					
30th May	S.S. "Nawab"	2741	B.	G. Park	Bombay via Southern Ports.
1st June	S.S. "Mahanja"	1415	"	H. H. Dallas	Rangoon via Port Blair
1st "	S.S. "Malacca"	3274	"	W. A. Fawcett	Colombo via Suez Canal
2nd "	S.S. "Glen Sydney"	2489	"	W. Horne	Calcutta
3rd "	S.S. "Glen Matheson"	3051	"	C. Hear	London via Galle, Colombo and Suez Canal
3rd "	S.S. "Windsall"	2193	"	W. H. Knox	Calcutta
3rd "	S.S. "Indiana"	1938	"	H. D. Nicholson	Rangoon
3rd "	S.S. "Penshurst"	2209	"	G. M. Malone	Negapatam
3rd "	P.S. "Suffolk"	2506	"		Calcutta
3rd "	S.S. "Tara"	2551	"	A. H. Acheson	Penang and Singapore via Southern Ports.
4th "	S.S. "Glenaffaic"	2998	"	C. Lane	Calcutta
4th "	S.S. "Uma"	3395	"	R. Phillips	Bombay via Southern Ports.
5th "	S.S. "Boston Hall"	2237	"	F. R. Culverlock	Colombo

Port Office, Madras,
8th June 1909.

C. G. SINCLAIR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA—WEST COAST—ARABIAN SEA.

Wreck near Calicut.

The Master of the S.S. "Ilmenhorst" reports having passed, on the 13th May 1909, a deeply submerged wreck of a cargo boat about 50 feet in length with the mast attached to the hull at a distance of 30 miles south of Calicut in—

Lat. 10° 16' N., Long. 74° 50' E.

Mariners should exercise caution while navigating in the locality as the wreck is strongly built and is therefore likely to cause a danger if collided with.

The wreck is drifting southwards.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
3rd June 1909.

W. MITCHELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF CHANK SHELLS.

Tenders are invited for the purchase in two separate lots of the undermentioned chank shells:—

At Tuticorin—	*At Negapatam*—
From the Tinnevelly Banks—	From the Tanjore Banks—
Large, 272,811 more or less	Large, 8,000 more or less
Medium, 53,795 do	Medium, 9,000 do
Warmed, 4,262 do	Warmed, 176 do.

CONDITIONS.

Tenders must be for the whole of each lot, must state the rate for the whole quantity, must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in the case of the Tinnevelly shells, and Rs. 100 in the case of the Tanjore shells, and will be received up to noon of Thursday the 22nd July 1909.

2. Sealed tenders for the Tinnevelly lot will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Tuticorin, accompanied by him sent a contract to the Honorary Director, Madras Fisheries, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all without assigning any reason for so doing.

3. Tenders for the Tanjore lot should be sent together with the requisite deposit to the Superintendent, Sea Customs, Negapatam, who will receive, open and transmit them to the Honorary Director, Madras Fisheries, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all without assigning any reason for so doing.

4. The tenderers should address their communications to the official designations "Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Tuticorin," and "Superintendent, Sea Customs, Negapatam," respectively, and not to the names of the incumbents in charge of the offices. Tenders by telegram will not be accepted.

5. Previous to the day mentioned for the sale, every facility will be given to intending purchasers to inspect the shells in the godown *and their attention is per emptorily called to this.*

6. The purchaser must take delivery of the shells whenever requested to do so by the officer in charge of the fishery paying the value of the same before removal.

7. No re-counting or re-assortment of the shells will be permitted, and each lot must be accepted as it lies in the godown. No complaints of shortage can be entertained, the purchaser accepting the figures as given above. No allowance will be made for under-sized, wormed or defective shells which never *keep* they may be found in. The purchase of the shells shall be at the sole risk of the purchaser, and the Government accept no responsibility as regards the failure of any of the shells to come up to the specification. Tenderers must state that they understand and accept these conditions.

8. In the case of the party whose tender may be accepted, the deposit accompanying the tender will be retained for due fulfilment of the contract, and will be returned only when the contract is completed.

9. The full value of the shells purchased must be remitted into the treasury within a week of the intimation to the tenderer of the acceptance of his tender.

10. If the successful tenderer fails to pay the full value of the shells within the prescribed period of seven days the shells will be resold at his risk, and his deposit will also be forfeited.

11. The chank godown will be occupied free of rent for the first 15 days; one rupee a day will be charged for the second 15 days, and Rs. 2 a day for any further period afterwards.

12. Any further information may be obtained from the Superintendent, Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Tuticorin, or the Superintendent, Sea Customs, Negapatam.

V. GOVINDAN, B.A.,
Personal Asst. to the Hon. Director of Fisheries, acting as Supt. of Pearl and Chank Fisheries.

Tuticorin Pearl and Chank Fisheries Office,
1st June 1909

TENDER FOR 1911 SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.

Notice is hereby given that the Inspector General of Police, Madras, is prepared to receive tenders up to the 31st July 1909, for the supply of any of the articles shown in the schedule below.

2. The materials must be equal in every respect to the sealed samples which can be seen on application to the Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

3. All information with form of tender may be had on application at the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Sea Thome, Madras.

SCHEDULE.

Description of articles	Limit of each order	Date of delivery	Remarks.
Jerseys, blue black .. .. No.	1,500	1st September 1910.	
Puttees, brown woollen .. .. Pairs.	6,500	Do.	
Khaki drill .. .. Yards.	55,000	Do.	
Capes, waterproof .. .. No.	210	Do.	
Covers do	240	Do.	

Chief Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Madras, 24th May 1909

I. E. DAVID,
Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF INDIAN STEAM COAL

SEALED tenders for the supply by contract of about 500 tons of Indian Steam Coal at Madras for one year, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2 P.M., gunfire, on Monday the 28th June 1909, after which hour no tender will be received.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer but to stand in the name of the owner—interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by registered post: if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

3. Any tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed tender and schedule forms, will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed tender forms, and any information in connection with this contract, can be obtained at this office, and the forms can also be had from the Presidency Port Officer, Madras.

5. Each tender is to be superscribed, "Tender for supply of Indian Steam Coal".

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 17th May 1909.

W. LUMSDEN,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

FLOTSAM STATEMENT.

Description of article.	Dimensions.	Where found.	Expenses recovery.	In what state found.
One round log of country wood marked: A circle with "S. out two dots" and a circle with another circle in the centre having "O: P. B. I. S." above the numerals.	Length .. 25' 0" Average girth .. 4' 0"	Found on the beach near Hamanbhoy.	Rs. A. P. 8 0 0	Found in good condition.

Notice is hereby given that the abovementioned log will be put to public auction on the 15th of December 1909 and the proceeds thereof credited to Government. Persons claiming the same are requested to appear before the undersigned to establish their claim within the aforesaid period.

Divisional Office, Bunder,
22nd May 1909.

RAFI-UL-MULK,
Dy. Magistrate and Receiver of Wrecks, Bunder Div.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer No. 2, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Forty-nine flat iron bars	Nil	18th May 1909 ..	Within the Madras Harbour.
Seventeen square iron bars	.. .. ..	18th do. ..	
Three round iron bars	.. .. ..	23rd do. ..	
One steel bar	.. .. ..	24th do. ..	
Forty flat iron bars	.. .. ..	29th do ..	
Forty-three flat iron bars	.. .. ..	1st June 1909 ..	
One square iron bar	.. .. ..	1st do.	
Twenty-six flat iron bars	.. .. ..	2nd do. ..	
Three square iron bars	.. .. ..	2nd do. ..	
Thirty flat iron bars	.. .. ..	3rd do. ..	
Five square iron bars	.. .. ..	3rd do. ..	
Twenty-eight flat iron bars	.. .. ..	5th do. ..	
Four square iron bars	.. .. ..	5th do ..	

விளம்பரம்.

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APPLICATIONS with copies of testimonials (if any) are invited from candidates who have passed the Matriculation examination for the post of 3rd clerk on Rs. 15 per mensem in the Post office, Masulipatam. The appointment is pensionable, and the selected candidate will be taken on probation and on giving satisfaction in his work, will be confirmed in the appointment.

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Office of the Supt. of Police, Guntur,
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F. S. S. GEORGE,
District Superintendent of Police.

WANTED an efficient Shorthand-Typist for this office. Good pay will be given to a well-qualified competent man.

Chief Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Madras, 25th May 1909.

I. E. DAVID,
Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Sanitary Inspector in the Bayadrug Union. Salary Rs. 20—1—25 per mensem. Only those who hold the following certificates need apply:—

(1) A certificate from the Principal of the Medical College that he has undergone a five months' course in Physiology, Hygiene and Bacteriological demonstrations.

(2) A certificate from the Commissioner for Government Examinations that he has passed the Intermediate Technical Examination in Physiology and Hygiene or a similar special examination in the same subjects.

(3) Either a certificate of having successfully passed the Engineer Subordinate class at the College of Engineering, or (a) a certificate from the Sanitary Engineer or the Assistant Sanitary Engineer that he has undergone a five months' course in Minor Sanitary Engineering, and (b) a certificate from the Commissioner for Government Examinations that he has passed a special examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering.

(4) A certificate from the Sanitary Commissioner that the candidate can both ride and cycle.

Bellary Taluk Board Office,
18th May 1909.

MUHAMMAD HAZRULLA SAHIB,
President.

WANTED for the Pyinmana Municipality a certificated Sanitary Inspector who must possess all the qualifications prescribed by the latest rules of the Madras Sanitary Institute for the appointment and promotion of Sanitary Inspectors to the higher grades of the sanitary service. The pay on the appointment is Rs 125 per mensem. Applications stating age and accompanied by testimonials of educational qualifications, character, and previous employment, will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st July 1909.

Pyinmana Municipality, Pyinmana,
Burma, 19th May 1909.

E. J. FARMER,
President.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Sub-Overseer and Surveyor's test of the Madras College of Engineering for appointments as Surveyors on Rs 75 each *per mensem* for eight months for the Investigations on the Vellandu Project in the Kurnool district.

Applications should reach the undersigned before the 22nd June 1909.

P. R. ALLEN,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 20th May 1909.
11-8

WANTED two Clerks that can write a neat hand in Telugu, salary Rs 15. None but Matriculates need apply.

Registrar's Office, Madras-Chingleput,
5th June 1909.

V. SUBBA RAO,
Registrar.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

THE Administrator General of Madras nod es cauh the administrator to the estate of—

D'CUNHA, MARY AGNES, late of Georgepeta, who died at Georgepeta, Coonnada taluk, on or about the 15th October 1908;

WATKIN, ROBERT CHILLINGWORTH, late of Madras, who died at Madras on or about the 20th January 1909;

JORDAN, F. W., late Bailiff, Court of Small Causes, Madras, who died at Madras on or about the 4th January 1909;

DESANTOS, JOHN, of the Firm of Messrs. J. deSantos & Co., late of Madras who died at Madras on or about the 12th November 1908;

SOFF, MISS ELIZABETH, late of Vepery, Madras who died at Secunderabad on or about the 2nd October 1908;

COLAPALAM HENRY, of Seoppinaykan Estate in the Province of Mysore, late of Bangalore, who died at Bangalore on or about the 20th June 1901;

SARATHAMMAL, late of Madras, who died at Madras on or about the 19th March 1904;

HEANEY, JOHN SAMUEL of the Indian Civil Service, late of Madras, who died at Madras on or about the 6th November 1908;

MCLEOD, ALEXANDER NORMAN, late Inspector, Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, Ellore Circle, who died at Chettipalem on or about the 31st December 1908;

SOWDE, F. B., late of Pondicherry, who died at Pondicherry on or about the 3rd November 1908;

hereby gives notice, in pursuance of section 28 of Act II of 1874, that all persons having claims against the above estates as creditors, next-of-kin or otherwise should prefer their claims accompanied with evidence in support thereof to the Administrator-General of Madras on or before the 20th June 1909, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said estates will be distributed.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras,
18th May 1909.

N. SUBRAHMANYAM,
Administrator-General of Madras.

NOTICE.

DOCTOR GUSTAV SALOMON OPPERT (DECEASED).

THE administrator (with will annexed) limited to the Presidency of Madras of the estate and effects of GUSTAV SALOMON OPPERT, formerly of Madras, to the Empire of India; I to 5½, Bülowstrasse, Berlin, to the Empire of Germany Professor, but now deceased, who died at Berlin aforesaid, on or about the 17th day of March 1908, being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars in writing thereof to the undersigned, on or before the 6th day of July 1909, at the undermentioned address, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Gustav Salomon Oppert deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

High Court House, Madras,
3rd June 1909.

HENRY BRIGHTWELL,
Administrator of the Estate of Gustav Salomon Oppert (Deceased).

THE Great Indian National Provident Company, Limited, Madras, was voluntarily wound up by an Extraordinary Resolution passed on the 30th April 1908.

Madras, 24th May 1909.

K. V. JAGANNADHA RAO.

On or after 6th July 1909, I intend to move the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof

Madras, 11th May 1909. P. S GURUSWAMI NAIDU.

I intend moving High Court after 6th July 1909 to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof

Madras, 19th May 1909 V. SESHAGIRI RAO.

I intend moving High Court, on or after the 9th of July 1909, to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof.

Tiruppuhiyur, 26th May 1909. G. CHINNASAMI NAYUDU.

I intend, on or after the 6th July 1909, moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof

Uttamapalayam, 24th May 1909 S. GOPALASARMA.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following changes in the Bank's Staff are hereby notified:

Mr. A. J. Varian on return from privilege leave to be Agent at Negapatam branch *vice* Mr. H. E. Holmes.

Mr. H. E. Holmes on relief at Negapatam branch to be Agent at Alleppey branch *vice* Mr. E. B. C. Palmer granted leave.

(By order of the Directors.)

Madras, 2nd June 1909. W. S. HUNTER, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

BANK OF MADRAS.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 30th instant until payment of the half-yearly dividend.

(By order of the Directors.)

Madras, 8th June 1909 W. S. HUNTER, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No 23.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1909. [1 sheet, 4 pp. 3 p.

REVIEW OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1908–1909.

NOTE.

The annexed table compares the total value of the sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency, including merchandise and treasure, both private and Government, for the years 1907–1908 and 1908–1909 with the average of the five years ending 1906–1907, foreign trade being distinguished from coasting trade, which is divided into external, that is, trade carried on with territories and States outside the Presidency, and interportal, that is, trade with ports within the Presidency. The real value of the interportal trade is one-half of that given in the table as the same goods are registered twice—once as exports at one port and again as imports at another.

The trade of the chief port being less than half that of the Presidency has not been separately shown as in the reviews of the trade of other Provinces.

The changes made in the tables in last year's report have been continued this year. The figures of foreign trade show, as in previous years, exchanges with countries of export and import respectively, and not with those of production or consumption of commodities.

TOTAL TRADE.

	Average of five years ending 1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1908–1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908	Percentage of difference over 1907–1908
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	
Foreign trade	24,70,54,409	30,80,39,179	31,28,01 687	+ 31,62,208	1·21
Coasting trade—					
External	9,19,11,370	10 61,97,822	11,31,17,854	+1,19,59,913	+ 11·27
Interportal	2,30,85,039	2,15,49,000	1,92 98,083	— 56,17 031	— 11·68
Total of coasting trade ..	11,49,96,409	12,77,46,822	13,24,15,937	+ 93,42,882	+ 7·30
Grand Total ..	36,20,51,327	43,70,37,491	44,51,17,624	+1,31,05,091	+ 3·00

General Summary.—The total trade of the Presidency in the year under review shows an advance of 131·05 lakhs or 3 per cent. over that of 1907–1908, the foreign trade having advanced by 1·21 per cent. and the coasting trade by 7·30 per cent. The total trade registered is greater than that of any of the previous

thirty years. This fact, however, must not be taken as an indication of unexampled prosperity, inasmuch as the increase was largely accounted for by a speculative trade in cotton piece goods on the one hand and by imports of grain to make up a deficiency in the local food-supply on the other. In the case of the export trade the products of the West Coast such as coffee, copra, tea and spices alone show a considerable advance.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Trade with foreign countries.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	Percentage of difference over 1907-1908.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Merchandise	8,60,20,116	10,25,48,749	11,54,67,635	+ 1,29,08,916	12·58
Gold	29,09,229	32,16,940	47,56,840	+ 15,39,900	47·91
Silver	16,32,191	26,14,198	21,85,708	— 4,28,490	17·19
Total, Imports (private) ..	9,07,61,536	11,13,79,887	12,24,10,181	+ 1,09,13,981	9·85
Government stores	40,69,121	57,79,923	38,39,003	— 19,40,825	32 53
Do. treasure	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total, Imports ..	9,56,51,938	11,71,59,811	12,62,13,057	+ 90,53,156	7·74
Exports.					
Indian produce and manufactures ..	15,92,22,747	18,81,70,081	18,12,22,326	— 49,47,755	2 65
Foreign merchandise	11,40,793	10,48,468	10,29,519	— 18,949	1·82
Gold	1,92,408	4,444	6,06,834	+ 6,02,388	..
Silver	14,96,929	46,55,172	36,27,710	— 10,07,462	26 21
Total, Exports (private) ..	15,30,76,816	19,12 61,172	18,63,03,489	— 53,07,684	2·79
Government stores	1,26,662	1,25,890	1,65,140	+ 39,744	29 61
Do. treasure	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total, Exports ..	15,32,02,480	19,13,33,568	18,65,45,629	— 53,39,988	2·77
Aggregate foreign trade	21,76,54,499	30,30,39,479	31,28,01,687	+ 99,62,208	1·21

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of the Presidency for the year 1908–1909 including Government transactions was 3,128·02 lakhs of rupees and exceeded that of the previous year by 37·62 lakhs. The imports were valued at 1,262·43 lakhs and the exports at 1,865·59 lakhs, leaving a balance in favour of the Presidency of 603·16 lakhs. The chief items which contributed to the increase of 129·03 lakhs in the import trade were cotton piece-goods, kerosene-oil, metals, sugar, grain and pulse, and cotton twist and yarn, while decreases are shewn under railway plant and rolling-stock and apparel. The decrease of 49·47 lakhs of rupees in the exports of Indian produce and manufactures is the net result of smaller exports under raw cotton, rice and paddy, seeds, raw hides and skins, indigo and living animals, and increased exports under tanned hides and skins, copra, coffee, cocoanut-oil, tea, oil-cake, spices, coir manufactures, cotton twist and yarn and cotton piece-goods. The causes of the fluctuations are shewn against the various items in the following pages. Money was easier during the greater portion of the year; although the bank rate at the commencement was 9 per cent., this dropped to 4 per cent. in the fourth month and did not rise until the ninth month when it rose to 5 per cent. and increased to 8 per cent. at the end of the year. Freights were favourable until the close of the year when they shewed signs of an advance.

The following tables give the range of prices for the principal articles of import and export. The year 1873–74 has been taken as the standard price level of some 38 of the principal articles and 1883–84, 1893–94 and 1903–1904 have been taken for the remainder, according to the date from which separate values have been first recorded for the articles. The price level has also been given for the last five years. These tables shew the average value of articles for the year under which the figures are noted, but do not represent variations in the volume of the trade.

Standard Price Level

Imports

Articles.	1873-74.	1883-84.	1893-94.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
	PER CENT	PER CENT	PER CENT.	PER CENT	PER CENT.	PER CENT	PER CENT	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Horses	100	123·14	105·76	108·70	152·69	147·21	162·04	218·81	178·67
Ale, beer and porter	100	90·20	50·43	45·91	43·97	44·53	42·81	43·80	40·28
Sugar	100	77·61	70·61	45·15	41·12	39·28	40·36	60·24	41·72
Copper, unwrought	100	99·04	95·32	112·39	132·31	138·04	142·59	141·13	127·17
Do. wrought	100	89·37	90·18	106·68	108·58	119·03	136·85	155·40	124·04
Iron, unwrought	100	91·40	70·37	77·88	72·56	68·69	71·46	82·84	76·69
Do wrought	100	112·66	126·10	140·56	131·64	159·19	158·52	162·07	719·79
Steel, cast	100	105·05	120·93	91·00	118·38	79·17	101·25	98·44	97·16
Tin, unwrought	100	122·54	107·21	218·17	214·28	214·93	316·72	284·85	233·18
Tobacco, unmanufactured	100	86·32	101·45	134·85	380·32	612·94	427·54	647·50	707·04
Do. manufactured	100	214·28	320·76	169·45	208·47	200·28	264·81	512·14	246·96
Cotton twist and yarn	100	91·06	90·47	80·20	80·72	95·99	103·72	116·55	114·50
Do. piece goods, grey	100	98·13	96·63	80·01	101·28	108·64	111·28	118·21	110·66
Do do white	100	82·24	83·24	78·66	81·31	83·64	87·38	91·80	94·32
Do do coloured	100	107·95	105·62	100·11	110·34	100·07	102·30	105·81	103·80
Wool piece-goods	100	91·21	121·64	121·80	104·67	110·03	114·07	119·30	120·30
Candles	100	124·72	122·36	84·17	80·18	86·20	85·07	99·66	91·04
Soap	100	109·78	104·93	121·03	102·65	102·43	102·12	101·30	110·45
Steel, other than cast steel	...	100	103·21	123·47	110·22	103·11	108·42	114·22	98·10
Brandy	..	100	80·21	67·04	63·49	67·25	71·25	69·05	62·14	
Whisky	..	100	74·10	60·60	55·66	60·74	63·60	60·07	58·38	
Betel nuts	..	100	80·09	16·46	83·80	81·54	90·60	86·28	80·79	
Camphor	..	100	160·53	247·23	263·30	405·76	475·02	401·12	293·10	
Kerosene oil	..	100	97·61	83·00	87·20	81·18	93·65	79·01	98·10	
Wood and timber	..	100	121·04	111·18	122·10	103·98	214·09	172·98	150·49	
Glass beads and false pearls	..	100	80·04	44·21	81·81	100·33	80·23	76·20	104·30	
Glass sheets and plates	..	100	76·03	67·82	103·80	90·74	94·48	88·15	36·74	
Funis and clours	..	100	70·05	123·15	126·80	121·11	125·09	134·45	114·77	
Printing paper	..	100	94·18	78·31	78·95	10·51	86·75	64·01	86·45	
Alizarine dyes	..	..	..	100	104·30	92·20	102·20	117·10	123·00	
Aniline dyes	..	..	..	100	97·03	76·21	80·49	81·04	85·07	

Exports

Articles.	1873-74.	1883-84.	1893-94	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
	PER CENT	PER CENT	PER CENT	PER CENT	PER CENT	PER CENT	PER CENT	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Coffee	100	105·72	770 28	114·80	128 06	110 72	106 96	111 61	112 38
Cocoa	100	78 00	112 71	121·48	130 80	128 50	132 05	136 30	136 46
Rice in the husk	100	91 17	147 78	126 81	119 80	297 41	192 45	166 33	181 17
Rice not in the husk	100	79·14	138 16	128·00	127·14	148 98	169 33	173 60	159 30
Sugar	100	97 27	133 40	83·55	102·01	118 30	96 69	86·48	110 44
Tea	100	87 63	99 26	92·61	84·73	82·96	82·96	87·82	80 34
Tobacco, unmanufactured	100	130 61	102 24	101 44	104 38	123·91	127 18	111·79	125 38
Do. manufactured	100	118 18	180 72	206 30	213·02	215 01	194 12	174 83	200 92
Indigo	100	95 78	102 04	87·49	69 77	83 99	88 13	88 22	66 22
Cotton, raw	100	98 13	215 76	151 38	140 83	121 98	138 31	137 33	121 10
Hemp, raw	100	170 90	231 07	230·01	218 07	240 30	257 79	246 12	238 26
Hurn and horn meal	100	153 68	438 33	275 24	243·69	239 32	190 90	144 05	129 70
Jute, raw	100	..	76·58	87·49	38 97	120 71	149 67	114 61	90 21
Essential seeds	100	120 31	172 59	109·53	216 91	280 81	304 31	186 49	186 22
Rape seeds	100	218 87	146 00	114·29	139 90	191 82	169 18	127 04	226 08
Til seeds	100	95 10	110 59	86·30	86 91	127 03	143 36	153 06	133 45
Silk, raw	100	253 35	212 60	159·19	144 10	132 08	121 13	144 21	115 00
Wool, raw	100	46 00	97 89	93·50	58 60	74 66	85 86	85 66	84 00
Cotton twist and yarn	100	102 74	88 46	103 52	86 28	207 91	113 27	113 81	145 13
Do. piece goods	100	..	16 37	42·34	34 07	36·02	37 74	39·11	37·06
Cardamums	..	100	158·54	110 50	91 15	72 20	102 44	110 51	104 87
Ginger	..	100	61·71	131 23	130 43	127 24	125·2a	111·02	82 85
Pepper	..	100	19·51	17·45	17 80	10·03	16 84	14·23	24 24
Cinchona bark	..	100	106·84	65 99	88 27	81·87	77 43	87 23	94 49
Myrabolams	..	100	132 06	74 43	88 4a	110 13	140 18	141·56	119 87
Turmeric	..	100	118 85	413 90	621 70	572·01	830 06	540 37	1105 52
Essential oils	..	100	97 05	84 31	107·13	104·50	151·21	141 99	
Castor oil	..	100	111 99	132 29	123 15	154·18	124·40	129·60	111 97
Cocoanut oil	..	100	91 73	139 63	138 30	110 81	121 37	131·47	129 49
Coir, unmanufactured	..	100	143 23	151 97	142 46	152 2a	128 80	138 06	109 74
Oil-cake	..	100	123 99	148 14	145 28	201 10	180·04	175·75	120 20
Hides, raw	..	100	94 79	108 84	106 49	174 72	159·41	149·71	151·48
Skins, raw	..	100	130 31	125 18	208 05	188 64	200 01	241·24	248 14
Shankos	..	100	100 70	101 06	90 83	121·24	160·06	170·28	105 18
Castor seeds	..	100	130 02	152 90	110 74	108·16	163·20	105 31	162·13
Earthnut seeds	..	100	113 97	120 24	128 16	136 39	117 01	171 80	181·81
Wood and timber	..	100	98 01	84 39	104 43	100·40	118 24	106 28	112 30
Hair, horns and	..	100	104 01	107·80	126 14	109 04	106 03	125·45	113 71
Coir manufactures	..	100	114 38	130 47	124 78	128 54	124 06	134 78	125 80
Cordage and rope	..	100	96 48	105 11	113 70	113 33	139 62	139 89	139 04
Hides, tanned	..	100	118 42	139 05	124 58	131·70	107 84	107 44	108 17
Skins, tanned	..	..	..	100	89 17	84 01	0. 65	88 78	80 73	86 88
Fish	..	..	..	100	88 31	102 09	110 31	105 60	90 7	104 00
Chillies	..	..	..	100	101 30	90·79	102 05	117 84	110 12	126 30
Cotton seeds	..	..	..	100	82 04	80·13	80·78	78 80	87 13	80 34
Twine and cordage	..	..	..	..	100	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
Mango mee oil	..	..	..	..	100	100 05	94 03	93 22	97 45	115 46
Bristles and fibre	..	..	..	..	100	112 00	94 81	73 04	99 46	78 49
Mica	..	..	..	..	100	86 50	75 20	77 12	67 79	63·64
Wool carpets and rugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

IMPORTS.

The statement below shews the value of the import trade of the Madras Presidency with foreign countries during the past two years, with the average of the five previous years, in each of the groups in which articles of commerce are exhibited in the Government trade accounts. This statement excludes Government stores:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908	1908-1909	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	Percentage of difference over 1907-1908.
	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.
I Animals, living ..	6·67	4·79	4·81	+ 0·02	0·36
II. Art. l-s of food and drink ..	74 01	52·29	105·67	+ 54·03	29 98
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—					
A. Hardware and cutlery ..	29 01	31 59	32 49	+ 1·30	4·11
B. Metals	73 05	106 64	123 26	+ 16·62	15·59
C. Machinery and mill-work.	27 40	44·23	46·24	+ 2 01	4 54
D Railway plant and rolling stock	53 39	79·57	72·56	— 17·31	19·21
Total, III ..	184 86	272 05	274 75	+ 2 72	0 99
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	28·23	35·51	31·91	— 3 47	8·77
V. Oils	41·84	47 23	69·42	+ 21·07	44·60
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	14·44	20·55	19 52	— 1 16	5 60
VII Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—					
A Yarns and textile fabrics.	323 20	388·89	474 63	+ 85·64	22 97
B Apparel	30 20	42 23	35 96	— 6·27	14·80
C Other articles	96 11	133 38	135 28	+ 1·92	1 06
Total, VII ..	449·55	564·69	645·77	+ 83 79	14 90
Total of Merchandise ..	800 30	1,025 49	1,154 46	+ 129 04	12 58

I.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

As in previous years, horses (5·02 lakhs) form the bulk of the trade, 955 horses out of a total of 988 having been received from Australia. This number includes 5 race horses of a value of 45 lakh. Under other kinds are included 84 fowls of special strains imported from the United Kingdom

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Grain and Pulse	20,264	22,277	8,05,730	+ 8,71,453
Liquors	22,19,184	41,59,730	37,30,162	+ 19,432
Provisions	14,82,092	14,27,587	20,84,083	+ 5,56,496
Spices	26,25,116	31,42,111	34,46,951	+ 3,04,840
Sugar	9,78,282	9,20,351	13,24,119	+ 3,97,768

Grain and Pulse.—The large increase under this head is due to imports of rice and paddy and pulses, which is an unusual development. The high prices prevailing in this Presidency and Mysore accounted for the imports of rice and paddy amounting to 153,427 cwt. valued at 7·35 lakhs, of which the Straits Settlements supplied 131,418 cwt. valued at 7·22 lakhs, almost all for the Madras town. The imports of pulses amounted to 27,093 cwt. valued at 1·42 lakhs against 901 cwt. valued at ·05 lakhs in 1907-1908, the increase being due to failure of crops, chiefly in Mysore. Green beans from China and the Straits Settlements formed the bulk of the trade.

Liquors.—The imports were as follows:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1908–1909	Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.
	GALLONS.	GALLONS	GALLONS.	GALLONS
Ale, beer and porter	884,350	866,238	861,496	— 4,742
Cider and other fermented liquors	1,270	1,245	1,973	+ 728
Potable spirits	168,101,	177,268	193,370	+ 16,102
Spirits used in drugs	8,084	7,928	9,310	+ 1,382
Perfumed spirits	3,105	1,010	1,007	— 3
Methylated spirits	3,663	3,169	5,345	+ 2,176
Wines	49,529	50,821	52,601	+ 1,779

Ale, beer and porter.—There is a decrease of 4,742 gallons under this head, the enhanced rate of duty being the principal cause. There are indications that the decrease will continue.

Cider and other fermented liquors.—The slight increase is due to the growing popularity of cider.

Potable spirits.—The imports under this head were, *whisky* 74,174 gallons; *brandy* 48,546 gallons, *gin*, 16,795 gallons; *rum*, 2,157 gallons; *liqueurs*, 1,394 gallons; and other sorts of spirit, 51,312 gallons, of which Colombo arrack contributed 49,074 gallons. Whisky shews an increase of 4,115 gallons and Colombo arrack one of 13,105 gallons. The increase under the latter head is due to larger direct importations by small dealers and to the rise in the selling price of Malabar arrack, the imports of which into the town of Madras have dropped from 22,768 gallons in 1907–1908 to 21,660 gallons in 1908–1909.

Methylated spirits.—The increase of 2,166 gallons is attributed to the large quantity used for the local manufacture of varnishes by carriage builders and furniture makers, to the use of this spirit in the laboratories of schools and colleges which have been supplied with chemical apparatus during the year, and to an increased demand for household requirements, the use of spirit stoves being more common than hitherto.

Provisions.—The most noticeable variation under this head occurs in the imports of *canned and bottled provisions*, which shew an increase of 1·67 lakhs of rupees. The increase under this head was regular until the disclosures in 1906 which caused the trade of 1907–1908 to exceed that of the previous year by only about Rs. 9,000. The restoration of public confidence is the probable cause of the increase in the year under review.

Spices.—Betel-nuts continue to contribute the bulk of the import trade under spices. The imports during the year amounted to 26,886,991 lb valued at 31·60 lakhs of rupees, against 25,969,914 lb valued at 30·17 lakhs of rupees. Ceylon contributed 18 lakhs, and the Straits Settlements 13·60 lakhs, as against 15·58 lakhs and 14·60 lakhs in the previous year. The bulk of the Ceylon imports consisted of sun dried nuts, either split or sliced, while those from the Straits Settlements were mainly of whole nuts in their raw state. Pepper shews an increase of 866,500 lb, in quantity and 1·55 lakhs of rupees in value, the Straits Settlements contributing 2·28 lakhs against ·73 of a lakh in the previous year. The low prices ruling in the Straits Settlements were responsible for large purchases being made.

Sugar.—The imports for the last two years and the average of the five previous years were as follows:—

Articles	Average of five years ending 1906–1907.		1907–1908		1908–1909		Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.	
	CWT.	Rs.	CWT.	Rs.	CWT	Rs.	CWT	Rs.
Sugar, 18 Dutch standard and above	10,939	1,11,312	50,729	5,15,091	116,035	11,71,618	+ 64,306	+ 6,56,524
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and below	68,541	6 47,020	77	880	23,313	1,10,813	+ 23,236	+ 1,10,033
Molasses	3,859	9,079	26,173	68,821	120,670	2,88,472	+ 93,355	+ 2,19,651
Confectionery	8,013	2,11,214	11,685	3,00,796	9,785	3,30,412	— 1,650	+ 29,314

The increase of 6·59 lakhs under refined sugar (16 Dutch standard and above) is the net result of increased imports of cane sugar from Java (4·44 lakhs) and Mauritius (·70 of a lakh), and of beet sugar from Austria-Hungary (3·91 lakhs), and decreased imports of cane sugar from the Straits of ·46 of a lakh and of beet sugar from Germany of 2·07 lakhs. The total quantity of refined beet sugar imported from all countries amounted to 46,765 cwt. against 30,072 cwt., in 1907–1908. Sugar, 15 Dutch standard and under, shews an increase of 23,265 cwt., the bulk of which was of a low standard for refining purposes, Mauritius supplying 23,157 cwt. The imports of molasses from Java increased by 92,395 cwt. The increase under all heads is chiefly due to an unfavourable season, a smaller area under cane cultivation, poorer quality of cane, and consequent direct distillation of spirit from jaggery.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

Hardware and cutlery including plated ware.—The total value under this head shews an increase of 1·31 lakhs. The following are the details:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1908–1909.	Increase or Decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cutlery	84,861	1,10,101	1,32,483	+ 22,382
Agricultural implements	1,17,013	1·60 225	1,26,872	— 33,353
Other implements and tools ..	2,00,397	2,50 0·0	2,23,410	— 26,650
Enamelled ironware	1·34,855	2,11,385	1,59,390	— 1,12,476
Lampware	82 865	2,47 116	2,26 498	— 20,617
Sewing machines	97,164	1,21 644	1,68,987	+ 47,343
Other sorts	13,79,473	19,47,551	22,11,295	+ 2,63,804

The imports of enamelled ironware shew a reversion towards the normal, the market in 1907–1908 having been heavily overstocked; those of sewing machines shew a continuing increase. The principal imports under other sorts were builders' hardware and screw piles for the new piers of the Madras Harbour.

Of the total trade under hardware, the United Kingdom contributed 22·75 lakhs; Germany 3·24 lakhs, Austria-Hungary 2·24 lakhs and Belgium 1·59 lakhs.

Metals.—The imports for the past two years with the average of five years ending 1906–1907 were as follows:—

Description of metals	Average of five years ending 1906–1907.		1907–1908.		1908–1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.	
	Cwt.	Lakhs of Rs.	Cwt.	Lakhs of Rs.	Cwt.	Lakhs of Rs.	Cwt.	Lakhs of Rs.
Brass	895	·48	3,149	76	7,098	3·03	+ 3,199	+ 2·90
Copper	30·301	13 18	39,891	20 62	96,629	31 41	+ 27,812	+ 10·82
German silver ..	2·569	3 04	2,337	2 82	3,541	1·37	+ 604	— 05
Iron	604,653	37 61	273 208	55 71	730,262	39·83	+ 7,054	— 2 88
Lead	8,750	1 18	8,153	1 33	13 867	1·05	+ 5,714	— 02
Quicksilver	136	·26	47	·08	52	·10	+ 5	+ ·02
Steel	110,782	31 15	281,528	19 01	366,153	23 76	+ 130,627	+ 4·74
Tin	1,712	1 70	2,344	2 63	3,789	3 97	+ 1,734	+ 1·34
Zinc or spelter ..	4,818	·99	6,878	1 32	7,771	1 46	+ 1,892	+ ·12
Aluminium	2,561	2 18	1,370	1 80	2,275	1 51	+ 705	+ ·02
Other metals ..			2 853	1 06	2,269	·89	— 584	— ·16
Total ..	757 918	73·09	1,052 273	204 31	1,213 856	123 26	+ 160,681	+ 17 82

Brass.—The increase of 2·90 lakhs under this head is caused by larger imports of brass wire and thin sheets for use in place of German silver wire in the manufacture of imitation jewelry. Considerable quantities were also used for decorating the bulls at the Mahamakham festival.

Copper.—The trade in copper shows considerable improvement, the increase of over 90 per cent. occurring in almost all descriptions. The imports of mixed or

yellow metal sheets alone amount to 21·91 lakhs, or more than the total imports of all kinds of copper in 1907–1908, and shew an increase of 7·27 lakhs. This increase is attributable to a fall in price by nearly 20 per cent. which led to a large expansion in consumption. Braziers and sheets increased by 2·68 lakhs. Of the total imports of 31·44 lakhs those from the United Kingdom, Germany and France amounted to 19·97 lakhs, 7·91 lakhs and 1·76 lakhs, respectively.

Iron and steel.—Iron shews an increase of 7,054 cwt. in quantity and a decrease of 2·86 lakhs in value, while steel shews an increase of 130,627 cwt. in quantity and 4·74 lakhs in value. These changes are attributable to a fall in price in the European markets enabling buyers to indent more heavily. The increase is mostly in bars, plates and sheets, and is greater in the case of steel than in that of iron. Belgian steel bars shew the greatest expansion, amounting to 78,367 cwt. valued at 5·65 lakhs. The distribution of trade in cwts. according to countries of shipment was as under:—

Countries.	Average of five years ending 1906–1907.		1907–1908.		1908–1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.	
	Iron.	Steel.	Iron.	Steel.	Iron.	Steel.	Iron.	Steel.
United Kingdom ..	193,378	86,783	220,407	120,280	213,843	123,313	— 10,631	+ 3,033
Belgium	362,193	41,211	481,233	93,713	481,502	214,127	— 421	+ 120,414
Germany	31,312	6,693	5,916	12,859	17,124	11,955	+ 5,282	+ 5,096
Sweden	6,788	1,656	39,522	7,975	31,312	5,416	+ 10,281	— 1,559
Other countries ..	19,848	1,737	10,411	359	16,037	189	— 474	— 217

Amongst other metals tin shews an advance of 1·34 lakhs of rupees in value due to larger imports from the Straits Settlements. German silver shews a decrease, while lead, quicksilver, zinc and aluminium shew slight increases.

Machinery and mill-work.—The imports of machinery were as follows:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1908–1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Locomotive and other steam engines	7,14,979	8,51,349	7,51,738	— 99,611
Electrical machinery		6,10,934	8,02,339	+ 1,91,405
Mining machinery	20,14,878	7,09,016	5,15,613	— 1,93,403
Textile machinery		11,71,850	10,87,915	— 83,935
Other kinds of machinery		16,75,838	14,53,606	— 3,51,198

The decrease under locomotive and other steam engines (other than those for railways) is mainly due to the more extended use of oil engines.

The increase under electrical machinery is due to the more extended use of electric power. Electric fans account for 1·63 lakhs of rupees out of a total of 8·02 lakhs under this head. The fall in mining machinery is partly due to a number of articles, which are now classed under other heads, having been formerly incorrectly shewn as mining machines, while that under textile machinery is due to fewer renewals in spinning and weaving mills. The increase under other kinds is due to the extended use of machinery in general.

Railway plant and rolling-stock.—The trade under this head shews a decrease of 17·25 lakhs, which is the net result of decreases under locomotives, and sleepers and keys of iron and steel and an increase under carriages and trucks. The decrease under locomotives is due to the major portion of large indents having been received in 1906–1907 and 1907–1908, and that under sleepers and keys to the cessation of railway construction while the increase under carriages and trucks results from addition to, and renewals of, stock.

IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.

The trade in these articles was as follows:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1908–1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chemicals	6,23,378	8,20,200	8,16,242	— 4,458
Drugs, medicines and narcotics	14,28,578	17,30,192	15,37,720	— 1,92,472
Dyeing and tanning materials	7,56,518	10,09,621	10,59,151	+ 49,530

Chemicals.—The imports of cyanide of potassium amounted to 2·97 lakhs as against 2·77 lakhs in the previous year. Other sorts account for 2·72 lakhs of the balance of the trade, the most important of which are nitric acid, bichromate of potash and alkali. The share of the United Kingdom was 5·64 lakhs out of the total trade of 8·16 lakhs.

Drugs, medicines and narcotics.—The imports of the two principal articles under this head were as follows:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906–1907.		1907–1908.		1908–1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Camphor	391,123	5,60,079	333,880	5,13,742	281,267	3,19,813	— 52,819	— 2,53,966
Tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured	968,511	7,35,918	968,502	7,11,470	859,203	7,90,634	— 49,159	+ 84,664

The fall in the imports of camphor is due to large stocks in hand at the commencement of the year and the fall in value to the decline in prices. Less Japanese camphor was imported but more Chinese, the latter being consigned from Hongkong and the Straits Settlements. The increase in value and decrease in quantity under tobacco is due to smaller imports of leaf tobacco from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements and to larger imports of cigarettes from the United Kingdom. The trade in cigarettes increased from 3·03 lakhs to 4·11 lakhs. The chief direct imports were from the United Kingdom 2·42 lakhs and the United States of America 1·61 lakhs. There were also considerable imports by rail.

Dyeing and tanning materials.—Alizarine and aniline dyes were the chief imports and the quantities imported amounted to 1,268,052 lb. and 209,494 lb. respectively, against 1,330,926 lb. and 229,841 lb. in 1907–1908. The decrease is due to large imports by rail from Bombay. The largest supplier by sea was Belgium with 6·71 lakhs' worth of alizarine and 1·29 lakhs of aniline, the United Kingdom supplying 1·01 lakhs' worth of alizarine dyes. The dyes from Belgium are of German manufacture imported *viâ* Antwerp.

V.—OILS.

The imports of the different classes of oils are noted below:—

Class of oil.	Average of five years ending 1906–1907.		1907–1908.		1908–1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Animal oil	1,031	2,191	2,729	4,634	7,906	11,954	+ 5,177	+ 7,320
Essential oil	451	5,011	499	5,941	487	5,891	+ 78	— 1,050
Mineral oil	10,241,803	38,04,438	9,649,748	42,10,823	16,003,044	60,13,061	+ 6,353,276	+ 24,06,238
Vegetable oil	136,876	2,11,510	261,602	4,44,783	53 632	1,39,079	— 183,100	— 3,05,034

The quantity and value of the different classes of mineral oil imported from foreign countries during the past year are shewn below with comparative figures :—

Class of oil.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907		1907-1908		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Fuel oil ..	208,474	33,437	350213	37,175	745,998	81,068	+ 395,919	+ 43,891
Lubricating oil .	148,751	1,67,238	313,309	2,51,522	391,814	2,59,660	+ 78,571	+ 7,138
Kerosene oil { In bulk.	9,102,349	12,91,537	4,233,829	24,24,983	9,116,786	36,70,101	+ 4,882,957	+ 12,45,202
Kerosene oil { In cases	3,811 819	13,30,595	4,420 211	24,03 918	5,984,090	29,14,228	+ 1,063,840	+ 5,10,307
Other kinds .	220,512	84,383	83,350	38,919	62,050	63,079	— 231	+ 8,160

After three years in which the total imports of foreign kerosene oil have been less than 10,000,000 gallons they returned to a figure which is slightly higher than that of 1904–1905, viz., 15,439,641 gallons. This is due to the re-entry of Russian oil into the market and to the keen competition of three large companies. There has also been a fall in the imports of Burma oil from 12,958,000 gallons valued at 42·11 lakhs in 1907–1908 to 10,094,945 gallons valued at 32·39 lakhs during the year under review. There is also no doubt that the use of kerosene oil is continually spreading. Direct imports shew an increase of 5,945,976 gallons while imports through all sources shew an increase of 5,053,106 gallons. Stocks at the end of 1908–1909 were much larger than at the end of 1907–1908, which may affect the import for the year 1909–1910. The distribution of trade in both bulk and case oil according to countries of supply is given below :—

—	—	Bulk oil	Case oil.
		Gals.	Gals.
Straits Settlements	1907-1908	..	..
	1908-1909	1,515,700	..
Russia	1907-1908	..	606,480
	1908-1909	2,308 927	..
Roumania	1907-1908	606,945	..
	1908-1909	..	..
Borneo (Dutch) .	1907-1908	1,158,261	25,860
	1908-1909	1,022,510	..
Sumatra . .	1907-1908	933,958	220,208
	1908-1909	2,917,927	542,128
United States of America ..	1907-1908	1,514 336	3,694,707
	1908-1909	2,201,560	4,184,661

The supply from the Straits Settlement is from stocks of Borneo and Sumatra oils.

Petrol or motor spirit and benzine.—The imports under this head shew a slight decrease, 34,548 gallons valued at Rs. 38,888 having been imported during the year as against 38,892 gallons valued at Rs. 43,198 in 1907–1908.

Vegetable oils.—The decrease of 3·05 lakhs in the value of imports under this head is due to smaller imports of cocoanut oil from Ceylon, the local price being favourable.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Description of articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs	Tons.	Rs.
Coal, coke and patent fuel	5,893 cwt.	1,51,561	82,264 cwt.	4,04,627	80,159 cwt.	6,14,180	+ 7,895 cwt.	+ 2,10,153
Gums and resins .	9,268	1,34,080	13,168	1,97,520	10,514	1 74,940	— 2,652	— 22,580
Hides and skins .	9,077	3 55,555	11,917	4,80,160	9,416	3,84 749	— 1 502	— 95 419
Seeds . .	3,938	48,775	9,317	84 813	4,553	73,670	+ 1,742	— 11,223
Wood	.	2,54,690	..	4,65,975	.	3,76,859		— 89,139

The increase of 2·10 lakhs in the value of coal, coke and patent fuel is chiefly due to larger imports of coke from the United Kingdom for foundry purposes. The decrease under gums and resins is due to smaller imports of rosin, and that under hides and skins to smaller imports from Ceylon. The decline in value under seeds is attributable

to a fall in the imports of rubber seed from 268 cwt. in 1907–1908 to 115 cwt. in 1908–1909. The fall in the imports of wood occurs chiefly in timber other than teak from West Australia.

VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

Cotton goods.—The total imports of cotton goods including twist and yarn during the year shew an increase of 20·06 lakhs in value or about 24 per cent. over those of the previous year. The total imports of cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods are given below :—

Articles	Average of five years ending 1906–1907.		1907–1908.		1908–1909		Increase or Decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908	
	Lbs	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
Cotton, twist and yarn ..	10 045,118	8248,126	19 309,528	1,06,01,493	11 186,118	1,09,01,287	+ 870,601	+ 2,99,822
	Yds		Yds.		Yds		Yds.	
Cotton piece-goods ..	133,918,583	2,24,62,078	141,560,877	2,61,30,277	188,655,833	3,47,93,617	+ 47,094,956	+ 86,47,300

Cotton twist and yarn.—An increase of 8 per cent. in quantity and 4 per cent. in value is shewn under this head. The increase is due to large speculative purchases. Good profits were made in 1907–1908 and, owing to the comparatively low value of cotton and in expectation of a rise, large purchases were made in 1908–1909. The overtrading in this article has been the cause of considerable loss to dealers. Large stocks are now held which indicate a considerable decrease of imports during the coming year.

The subjoined table shews the different counts of twist and yarn in three groups :—

Description of twist and yarn.	Average of five years ending 1906–1907.		1907–1908.		1908–1909		Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908	
Mule and water—	Lbs	Rs	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
Nos. 1 to 20 ..	128,782	27,350	283,615	1,00,249	87,344	45,838	— 171,491	— 50,410
Nos. 21 to 30 ..	3,156,190	28,36 260	3,431 288	28,06 479	3,794,687	29,06,166	+ 363,727	+ 1,01,487
Above No. 30	641,435	5,11,397	957,607	8,97,385	894,679	12,06 266	— 220,673	+ 3,18,881
Total ..	3,926,410	33,91,007	4,387,722	38,00,313	4,776,801	41,80 271	+ 419,190	+ 3,79,958
Orange, red and other colours—								
Nos 1 to 25 ..	89,754	20,760	67,018	16,647	22,604	17,277	— 44,414	— 83,270
Nos 26 to 50 ..	4,403,334	35 56 470	4,119,502	36,39 040	4,306,194	40,71,556	+ 206,903	+ 1,31,711
Above No 50 ..	443,268	6,82 592	696,738	17,46,841	540,494	10,26,638	— 56,244	— 2,18,203
Total ..	4,936,356	42,97,821	4,883,258	52,40,333	4,949,252	51,25,971	+ 165,994	— 1,14,762
Unspecified ..	1,276,901	13,93,248	1,066,148	13,68,642	1,264,903	17,13,326	+ 198,868	+ 1,65,475

The largest trade is in counts 30 to 40. The decrease under counts 1 to 25 is due to local production of both grey and colored yarns, the dyeing of yarn being on the increase in this Presidency. Unspecified descriptions include bleached yarn which is used in fine counts for hand-made cloths, the demand for which is increasing.

Cotton piece-goods.—Cotton piece-goods show an increase of 47 million yards in quantity and 86 47 lakhs of rupees in value or an increase of about 33 per cent. both in quantity and value over the previous year. They also shew an increase of 41 per cent. in quantity and 65 per cent. in value over the average of five years ending with 1906–1907.

The increase is largely due to speculative buying induced by low prices as well as to direct importation by small firms which had previously bought from the large importers. Fortunately the year has not been so disastrous as it might have been, only one failure of any note having occurred. The heavy imports began to drop in November and continued to do so until the end of the year. As with cotton twist and yarn, the heavy stocks on hand will have considerable influence on the import trade of the coming year which may be expected to drop below normal. The imports of the three classes of piece-goods during the past two years and the average of the five previous years were as follows :—

Description of piece-goods.	Average of five years ending 1906–1907.		1907–1908		1908–1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.	
	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.
Grey (unbleached)	79,901,361	1,18,8,617	88 211,838	1,20 46,659	103,992,161	1,51,91,227	+40 055,323	+ 79,06,927
White (bleached)	18,307,319	31,20,899	26,979,438	54,99,490	34,277 958	67,45,518	+ 8,087,105	+ 13,27,060
Coloured, printed or dyed	32,656,897	72,74,140	46,558,023	86 90,137	19,316 784	82,25,190	+ 442,184	+ 3 34,943
Total of cotton piece-goods	130,049,368	2,24,83,576	161,450,277	2,61,36,277	188,585,853	3,41,85 677	+17,091,956	+ 95,67,300

The chief increases under grey piece-goods occur under *dhaties, saries and scarves* with 50·95 lakhs and *shirtings and longcloths* with 17·10 lakhs of rupees' worth. Under bleached goods increases of 5·39 lakhs are shewn under *longcloths and shirtings* and of 3·63 lakhs under *dhaties, saries and scarves*, while a decrease of 2·63 lakhs is shewn under *nainsooks*. In coloured piece-goods increases are shewn of 1·07 lakhs, 10·33 lakhs and 1·92 lakhs under *dhaties, saries and scarves* and *shirtings*, respectively, while *prints and chints* shew a decrease of 7·79 lakhs and *other sorts* one of 2·16 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied goods to the value of 344·91 lakhs, of which 191·13 lakhs were for grey, 65·87 lakhs for white and 87·91 lakhs for coloured goods.

Jute and wool.—Jute shews a decrease of 1·38 lakhs which is due to smaller imports of old gunny bags from Ceylon consequent on smaller exports of rice to that Colony. Wool shews a decrease of ·57 of a lakh due to smaller imports of yarn and knitting wool from the United Kingdom.

Apparel.—The total value of apparel imported amounted to 35 96 lakhs as against 42·23 lakhs in the previous year. The chief items were—

Description of articles.	1907–1908	1908–1909	Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Apparel, i e., wearing apparel and drapery ..	3,36,040	3,10,042	— 2,598
Boots and shoes	1,15,427	1 44,715	— 10,668
Gold and silver thread	31,03,038	25,04,648	— 6,00,388
Haberdashery and millinery ..	6,01,086	6,01,466	+ 380
Mats and buttonware	89,179	81,643	— 4,810

The only variation of importance is the decrease of 6·09 lakhs under *gold and silver thread*, which is due to abnormal imports in 1907–1908 and to the revival of imports by land through Pondicherry instead of direct import by sea to Madras, France, as hitherto, being the chief supplier.

Other manufactured articles.—The trade in other manufactured articles shews but slight variations. The articles of importance in 1908–1909 are given in the order of the value of their trade in the subjoined list.—

Description of articles	Average of five years ending 1906–1907.	1907–1908	1908–1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paper and pasteboard	9,48,630	11 30 140	13,87,064	— 1,43 076
Glass and glassware	8,78,369	14,08,3.8	12 91,390	— 1,17 018
Instruments and apparatus	7,87,276	10 73,741	11 79,186	+ 1,05,401
Arms and ammunition	11,13,462	13,88,918	11 21,859	— 2,59 041
Matches	6,59 917	9,61,0.3	8,59,542	— 1,541
Carriages and carts	7,47 452	7,90,180	7,76,179	— 13,001
Cement	3,14 374	4,0.,104	5,65,861	+ 76,757
Stationery	4,07 223	8,00 377	8,00 202	— 4 175
Books and printed matter	2,83,214	3,66,732	3,06 3 1	+ 49,079
Soap	3,37 265	4,16,2.7	3 72,422	— 43,841
Paints and colours	3 18 425	4,25,541	3,68,314	— 57,227
Earthenware	2,07,250	3,29,270	2,90,498	+ 67,228
Toys	2 00 412	3,31,532	2,81,101	— 34,702
Jewelry	1 15,010	60,794	2,40,893	+ 1,78,199
Candles	2,2c,611	2,43,830	2,60,788	+ 16,958
Wood manufactures	do 332	50,552	2 01,024	+ 1,50,372
Printing materials	1 40 310	1,72,548	2,00,37.1	+ 27,126
Tea chests	1,41 900	2,76,348	1,93,094	— 82,295
Cabinetware and furniture	1,53 009	1,45,590	1,87,491	+ 39,901
Skins and skins tanned	1,31,032	1,11,120	1,73,780	+ 62,107
Leather manufactures	1,07,456	1,63,050	1,69,848	+ 6,803

The decrease of 1·45 lakhs under *paper and pasteboard* occurs chiefly in imports of *printing paper* from the United Kingdom, the large imports of which in 1907–1908 have re-acted on the year under review. The fall of 1·17 lakhs under *glass and glassware* is due to excessive imports of *bangles* in 1907–1908. *Instruments* shew an increase of 1·55 lakhs for which electrical and scientific descriptions from the United Kingdom are chiefly responsible. Under *arms and ammunition*, firearms shew a slight increase, while *dynamite and other explosives*, and other sorts of arms shew decreases. The imports of *carriages and carts* consisted of *carriages* 1·33 lakhs, *cycles* 3·55 lakhs, *motor cars and cycles* 2·83 lakhs, as against 1·10 lakhs, 2·68 lakhs and 4·10 lakhs in the previous year. The chief source of supply was the United Kingdom. Imports of *paints and colours* shew a fall which is mainly in the inferior qualities. The increase under *jewelry* is chiefly due to two importations of valuable samples brought by commercial travellers from the Continent of Europe *viâ* Ceylon. The increase under *wood manufactures* is due to the larger imports of shooks for casks. The variations under other articles are trade fluctuations of small moment.

EXPORTS.

I.—EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

The following figures represent the value of foreign merchandise re-exported during the past two years with the average of the five preceding years:—

Average of five years ending 1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1908–1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.	Percentage of difference over 1907–1908.
Rs. 11,00,732	Rs. 30,45,463	Rs. 16,99,810	— Rs. 13,645	— 1·62

The chief items of re-export were cotton piece-goods 4·68 lakhs, articles re-exported by post 1·26 lakhs, instruments ·50 lakh, apparel ·47 lakh, hardware ·34 lakh and machinery ·31 lakh against 3·95, 1·31, ·29, ·41, ·27, and 17 lakhs respectively in 1907–1908.

II.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The subjoined statement shows the value of exports to foreign countries in each of the groups in which articles of commerce are exhibited in the Government trade accounts. The statement excludes Government stores:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1908–1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.	Percentage of difference over 1907–1908.
	Lakhs of rupees.	Lakhs of rupees.	Lakhs of rupees.	Lakhs of rupees.	Lakhs of rupees.
I. Animals, living	17·01	17·33	15·07	— 2·26	— 13·11
II. Articles of food and drink	4,60·40	5,08·51	5,50·85	+ 34·34	+ 8·31
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—					
A. Hardware and pottery	·94	·74	·86	+ ·11	+ 14·86
B. Metals	6·84	10·73	6·39	— 4·34	— 41·39
C. Machinery and millwork	·91	..	..	..	..
Total III	8·73	11·59	7·08	— 4·45	— 38·70
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	47·48	36·39	30·02	— 6·36	— 17·36
V. Oils	32·83	35·04	46·48	+ 10·49	+ 31·33
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	6,10·95	6,96·02	5,50·71	— 1,44·31	— 20·79
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—					
A. Yarns and textile fabrics	1,02·51	88·81	1,10·48	+ 11·77	+ 11·90
B. Apparel	2·82	1·99	1·30	— ·69	— 32·44
C. Other articles	3,27·79	3,50·42	4,24·85	+ 44·79	+ 11·78
Total VII	4,33·32	4,41·22	5,36·63	+ 55·90	+ 11·33
Grand Total	16,96·22	18,61·76	18,12·29	— 49·47	— 2·66

I.—ANIMALS, LIVING

The trade under this head decreased from 17·93 lakhs of rupees to 13·07 lakhs. The chief items were as follows:—

Description of animals.	Average of five years ending 1906–1907		1907–1908.		1908–1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Horses	45	9,911	77	20,760	89	30,540	+ 12	+ 9,779
Cattle	323,261	17,21,566	29,670	10,79,417	24,782	6,05,656	— 4,888	—4,73,761
Sheep			126,211	6,31,617	107,092	5,44,060	— 17,959	— 87,557
Poultry			190,285	1,00,802	157,197	93 227	— 3,448	— 7,575

The exports to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements amounted to 11·03 lakhs and 1·58 lakhs, respectively, against 12·39 and 4·95 lakhs in the previous year, the principal ports of shipment being Tuticorin for the Ceylon trade and Negapatam for the Straits trade. The decrease under cattle, sheep and poultry is attributed to shortness of supply in the districts round the port of Tuticorin, and the decline from Negapatam is due to an outbreak of rinderpest in the districts from which the supply was drawn and consequent restrictions imposed on the traffic. There was a decline in average value which was due to the poor quality of the cattle shipped from Tuticorin.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

The value of the trade in the principal articles comprised in this group is given below:—

Description of articles.	Average of five years ending 1906–1907.	1907–1908	1908–1909	Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Coffee	1,10,79 066	1,10 46,516	1 38,76,621	+ 27,72,012
Fruits and vegetables	92,93,807	20 64,273	61,17,413	+ 30,49 242
Grain and pulse	1,41,12 273	2,05 89,499	2,27 51,238	— 68,38,261
Provisions	29,27 091	28,23,531	31 80 285	+ 3,56, 97
Spices	61,35 191	31,05,831	46 21,618	+ 9,15,857
Sugar	8,62,586	8,64,782	8,78,938	+ 13,156
Tea	63,01,207	80,46,048	1,11 38 474	+ 31,84,426

Coffee.—The exports in cwt. during the past two years with the average of the five previous years were—

Average of five years ending 1906–1907	1907–1908	1908–1909	Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.
261,178	241,540	226,928	+ 58,288

The increase is due to better crops and to a larger demand especially from France for the cheaper quality of coffee. Of the total value of the exports the United Kingdom took 68·09 lakhs, France 54·50 lakhs, Ceylon 5·33 lakhs and Victoria 2·83 lakhs against 62·12, 31·11, 0·51 and 2·20 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year.

Fruits and vegetables.—The chief items under this head are cocoanut kernel or copra and fresh vegetables, the value of the exports of which amounted to 52·02 lakhs and 9·04 lakhs, respectively, against 21·28 lakhs and 9·26 lakhs in the previous year. The exports of copra reached the highest figure for the last ten years, the average being 16·75 lakhs. The increase is due to excellent crops, and the low level of prices on the West Coast attracted buyers from Europe, who found it profitable to buy the raw material instead of the oil. It is expected that large exports will continue. Of the total trade, Germany took 25·15 lakhs, France 9·04 lakhs, Belgium 7·64 lakhs, Russia 5·74 lakhs and Denmark 2·09 lakhs against 11·82, 2·94, 3·84, ·72 and *nil*, respectively, in the previous year. The state of Travancore exported ·70 lakh's worth during the year against 2·17 lakhs' worth in 1907–1908. Under fresh vegetables, onions and potatoes form the chief items of export. A large

quantity of onions were exported to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. The natives of this Presidency when settling on a foreign soil would appear to carry their food stuffs with them and spread a taste for such among the people with whom they settle. Onions appear to be a case in point and the trade in them has now assumed such proportions, coastwise and foreign, that the Madras Port Trust is making special arrangements to provide for it.

Grain and pulse.—The distribution of the most important articles forming this group is shewn in the subjoined table :—

	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908	
	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.
Rice in the husk—								
To Ceylon	404,951	10,28,195	855,161	12,04,423	978,161	6,80,073	— 177,013	— 5,69,350
„ other countries	3	9	15	60	11	37	— 4	— 23
Total	404,954	10,28,204	855,176	12,04,483	978,172	6,80,110	— 177,017	— 5,24,373
Rice not in the husk—								
To Ceylon	2,203,119	1,10,01,020	3,984,118	2,56,43,878	3,017,166	1,94,55,370	— 966,952	— 61,54,868
„ Mauritius and dependencies	67,664	4,15,182	232,273	21,52,951	485,816	33,13,741	+ 193,543	+ 11,60,139
Réunion (Bourbon)	48,451	2,27,210	28,998	2,53,965		34,998	— 28,998	— 2,33,965
Other countries	88,485	2,60,387	19,058	1,41,564	16,230	1,32,074	— 2,828	— 19,870
Total	2,617,672	1,29,04,817	4,979,443	3,81,91,666	3,919,212	2,30,96,791	— 845,223	— 68,31,874
Gram	82,932	79,783	33,547	1,14,231	9,025	37,249	— 23,522	— 76,982
Jowar and bajra	20,449	55,236	851	2,374	338	1,581	— 513	— 793
Paiso	33,524	1,39,750	10,815	1,21,993	21,147	1,23,141	+ 1,162	+ 11,148
Other grains	417	2,358	893	2,744	546	2,054	— 347	— 691
Total of grain and pulse.	2,945,219	1,31,12,223	4,783,630	2,25,83,609	3,728,260	2,27,51,259	— 1,055,370	— 68,38,251

There was a decrease in the export of rice as compared with the abnormal figure for 1907–1908 of 855 243 cwt. valued at Rs 52,21,8 4, but the total volume of the trade was still well above the average. The proportion borne by exports in the husk to the whole shewed a further fall, indicating that local hulling is extending. The average price of rice and paddy continued to rise. The subjoined statement shews the average price per cwt. of each for the last ten years :—

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Paddy	2 11 6	2 10 0	2 5 3	2 4 3	2 5 3	2 11 5	2 3 7	2 5 5	2 6 11	3 12 5
Rice	5 10 2	5 7 1	5 2 5	4 10 9	4 10 7	5 5 4	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 11	6 8 0

The decrease under gram by ·77 of a lakh was due to smaller exports of this article to Ceylon.

Provisions.—The total value of provisions shews an increase of 2·76 lakhs, due to increased exports of dried salted fish to Ceylon and dried fruits, chiefly tamarind, to Egypt. Salted and unsalted fish to the value of ·26 of a lakh was exported from the State of Travancore.

Spices.—The increase of 9·15 lakhs in the value of spices exported is mainly due to larger exports of ginger and chillies. The variations in the chief spices are as follows :—

Description of spice.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
Pepper	9,731,040	33 84,309	5,696,001	17,08,800	7,384,076	17,70,754	+1,700,010	+ 62,026
Ginger	5,320,044	7,85,673	1,149,600	3,67,872	3,720,810	8,04,253	+2,220,140	+ 4,36,441
Chillies	7,020,440	8,22,100	3,096,411	9,66,411	6,450,864	12,10,851	+3,454,403	+2,44,134
Cardamoms	80,845	92,467	23,923	28,803	74,502	17,897	+ 49,946	+ 39,894

Pepper.—There was a small increase in the exports, but not sufficient to bring the total up to the average for the five years ending 1906–1907. The average value dropped from 4 annas 9 pies per lb. to 3 annas 10 pies owing to the competition of

pepper from Java, Sumatra and the Straits Settlements, the large crop of which reduced the price in the European markets, and appears to have caused Indian exporters to withhold stocks in anticipation of better prices. Of the total value of the exports, Italy took 7·17 lakhs, Germany 4·13 lakhs, the United States of America 2·10 lakhs and the United Kingdom 1·20 lakhs. Travancore State also exported ·79 lakh's worth against ·06 lakh's worth in the previous year.

Ginger.—Three years of extensive trading (1902–1903 to 1904–1905) were followed by three years of depression and 1908–1909 marks a revival. The increase occurs chiefly in the shipments to the United States of America (1·32 lakhs), Germany (1·06 lakhs), United Kingdom (1 lakh) and Austria-Hungary (·92 lakh). Exports of this article from the Travancore State amounted to ·25 lakh against ·31 lakh in 1907–1908.

Chillies.—The increase of 3·44 lakhs under chillies is due to a larger demand and better prices, Ceylon taking 2·17 lakhs and the Straits Settlements 1·29 lakhs more than in the previous year. The average value rose from Rs. 13 to Rs. 17 per cwt.

Cardamoms.—The foreign trade in cardamoms is limited, but an increase of half a lakh of rupees is shewn, chiefly in the exports to the United Kingdom.

Sugar.—In the year under review 173,105 cwt. of sugar valued at 9·79 lakhs were exported as compared with 135,068 cwt. valued at 9·64 lakhs in 1907–1908. The increase in value is due to a general high level of prices. The bulk of the exports consisted of juggery, the crop of which appears to have been exhausted before the month of June 1908, and very little was available for export until March 1909 when a shipment of 17,959 cwt. valued at 1·09 lakhs of rupees was made to the United Kingdom. The trade was divided between the United Kingdom and Ceylon, which countries took 7·60 lakhs and 2·04 lakhs, respectively.

Tea.—The exports were as follows:—

Average of five years ending 1906–1907.		1907–1908.		1908–1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.	
lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.
19,591,168	63,01,287	13,973,550	99,44,649	16,812,005	1,11,93,474	+ 2,837,453	+ 12,48,825

The exports of tea from Southern India continued the increase which has now been going steadily on for over 20 years, the total exports being 19 per cent in excess of those of the previous year. Prices also increased to 10 annas 9 pies a pound as against 10 annas 4 pies in 1907–1908 and 9 annas 6 pies, the average for the four previous years. The increase in quantity is attributed to unfavourable weather in Ceylon during the latter months of 1908 and that in value to larger exports of the better qualities. Of the total exports the United Kingdom took 51·01 lakhs, Ceylon 34·36 lakhs and Canada 23·06 lakhs, against 52·58, 19·54 and 17·16 lakhs in the previous year. There were no exports of green tea during 1908–1909.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

The only item of importance under this head is manganese ore, the exports of which were as follows:—

Average of five years ending 1906–1907.		1907–1908.		1908–1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.	
cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.
1,380,062	5,54,320	2,436,698	9,74,004	1,576,400	6,09,508	— 811,098	— 3,64,496

The exports for 1906–1907 and 1907–1908 were nearly equal to those of the four previous years which were comparatively bad ones. The figure for 1908–1909 shews a reversion to the level of 1901–1902, viz., 1,576,400 cwt. The decrease is attributed to the revival of exports from Russia, to the low prices ruling in the European market and to accumulation of stocks. Of the 6·09 lakhs exported the United Kingdom took 2·81 lakhs, the United States of America 2·44 lakhs, France 56 lakh and Belgium ·28 lakh.

IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.

The following statement shews the trade in the principal articles comprised in this group:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906–1907.		1907–1908		1908–1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chemicals ..	..	3,457	..	4,923	..	340	..	— 4,483
Drugs and medicines—								
Cinchona bark	1,038,248	2,58,429	473,208	1,08,187	322,682	67,029	— 151,706	— 41,187
Other drugs and medicines	..	3,58,317	..	3,68,483	..	5,83,190	..	+ 28,707
Narcotics—								
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,240,403	1,87,339	1,084,369	2,05,391	1,331,496	3,34,223	+ 6,127	+ 28,827
Tobacco, manufactured—								
Cigars ..	559 454	6,63,468	631,524	4,50,740	673,902	4,27,127	+ 13,270	+ 76,611
Other sorts	2 853	2,524	3,447	1,207	2,869	1,538	— 1,578	+ 281
Dyeing and tanning materials—	CWT.		CWT.		CWT.		CWT.	
Indigo	21 494	28,78,323	16 818	16,39 471	4,696	7,15 624	— 6 818	—9,23 847
Myrabolams ..	144,838	2,54 480	193,709	2,45,546	192 880	3,08,774	— 71,563	+1,60,128
Turmeric ..	20,433	1,49,156	19,556	1 02 044	22,994	2,51,543	+ 10,466	+ 75,098
Other kinds ..	12,961	72,488	11,717	96,227	17,723	84,990	+ 6	— 11,237

Cinchona bark.—The decline in the exports of cinchona bark, due to competition from Java, continued. The exports are now less than a third of what they were five years ago. The United Kingdom, as usual, took the bulk of the shipments.

Other drugs and medicines.—Senna leaves and nux vomica account for the bulk of the trade under this head. Larger shipments of senna leaves were made during the year to the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The exports of *nux vomica* for the past two years were as follows:—

	CWT.	RATIO OF RUPEE.
1907–1908	43,082	2 37
1908–1909	24,447	1·35

The decline is attributed to very low values in the European markets.

Tobacco.—The exports of leaf tobacco showed a small increase over the previous year and stood at the highest figure for the past ten years. Exports to the Straits Settlements formed the bulk of the trade and increased both in quantity and value. Those to the United Kingdom decreased in both. Cigars shew an increase, but did not reach the average for the five years ending 1906–1907 which, however, was high, owing to the heavy exports to South Africa in 1902–1903. The quantities shipped to individual countries were small except in the cases of the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements. The figures of this trade are, as usual, somewhat confused by the addition of those relating to cheap cigars sent to the Straits Settlements and elsewhere, to those concerning the better grade of cigars which are chiefly sent to the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. The following statement shews the trade in the latter for the past six years:—

Countries.	1903–1904.		1904–1905.		1905–1906		1906–1907.		1907–1908		1908–1909.	
	Lb.	Rs	Lb.	Rs	Lb	Rs.	Lb	Rs.	Lb	Rs	Lb	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	113,201	1,77,831	110,331	1,58 051	208 921	3,17,412	81,771	1,60,425	61,534	1,53 886	95 487	2,06,427
South Africa ..	22,430	34,905	11,004	24,707	11,329	24,198	9 019	22,458	7,156	18,103	4,928	10,227
Australia ..	6,655	8,646	13935	2,814	3,636	7,548	3,942	8,739	3,331	4,650	5,173	7,774
New Zealand ..	859	2,111	2,536	5,193	2,012	3,960	1,614	2,434	988	1,788	4,050	9,030

The chief consumers of the lower grade of cigars are the Straits Settlements and Gibraltar, the exports to which during the last six years are given below:—

Countries.	1903–1904		1904–1905.		1905–1906.		1906–1907.		1907–1908.		1908–1909	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb	Rs	Lb.	Rs	Lb.	Rs	Lb.	Rs	Lb.	Rs
Straits Settlements.	240,063	1,16,661	236,859	1,16,463	265,614	1,06,188	232,509	2,06,209	250,124	1,01,568	232,063	1,53,884
Gibraltar ..	28,196	18,702	29,825	19,738	31,881	22,085	76,462	32,363	67,174	28,630	49,120	38,872

Indigo.—The exports of indigo, which in 1895–1896 were valued at 240·21 lakhs, fell in the year under review to 7·16 lakhs, the lowest on record. The decline is attributable to the competition of the synthetic product and to the discovery of more profitable uses for the land. The United Kingdom, which in former years has preferred natural indigo of good quality, took only ·65 lakh worth as against 4·59 lakhs in the previous year, and Egypt took 3·93 lakhs against 7·43 lakhs.

Myrabolams.—The trade in this article increased by 71,·63 cwt. in quantity and 1·10 lakhs in value, owing to a demand from a new source, viz., the United States of America. Shipments were made from Bimlipatam. Of the total exports of 5·03 lakhs, the United Kingdom took 3 lakhs, the United States of America 1·52 lakhs and Germany ·51 lakh.

Turmeric.—There was an advance of ·74 lakh in the exports of turmeric, which have been steadily growing since 1904–1905; the Straits Settlements took 1·31 lakhs against ·33 lakh in the previous year, probably on account of a partial failure of the crop in the Malay States. The average value fell from Rs. 10–9–0 to Rs. 9–6–0 per cwt. The inferior quality of the crop is reported to be the cause of the fall.

V.—OILS.

The quantity and value of the most important oils exported were as follows:—

Description of oils	Average of five years ending 1906–1907		1907–1908		1908–1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908	
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.
Essential ..	5,872	2,58,949	16,269	2,26,103	11,264	1,31,528	— 5,005	— 2,07,575
Castor ..	164,452	1,65,876	138,573	1,32,598	113,862	1,70,715	— 711	— 11,891
Cocoanut .	1,346,178	23,19,309	1,127,620	16,19,747	2,813,701	39,71,302	+ 1,676,244	+ 23,51,555

Essential oils.—Lemon grass oil is practically the only oil of the class exported from this Presidency. The decrease of 5,005 gallons valued at 2·07 lakhs is due to excess supplies which resulted in a further fall of the price, which had dropped from Re. 38 to Re. 23 in 1907–1908, down to Re. 16 per gallon.

Castor-oil.—There is a very slight variation under this head; the United Kingdom took ·67 lakh and Ceylon ·80 lakh against ·56 and 1·05 in the previous year.

Cocoanut-oil.—Cocoanut oil shews an increase of 1,676,244 gallons valued at 23·52 lakhs, or of 147 per cent. in quantity and 141 per cent. in value. A good crop led to low prices and larger purchases for use in the manufacture of butter and soap. Although the trade has increased above the average it is below the trade of 1903–1904 when 3,385,221 gallons valued at 48·14 lakhs were exported. The greatest consumers are Germany, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Holland and France, which took 11·64, 9·30, 9·82, 5·54, 1·0 and ·77 lakhs of rupees' worth during the year as against 6·83, 5·15, 3·75, ·94, ·55, and ·52 lakhs respectively, in 1907–1908. Travancore State exported ·25 lakh's worth against ·77 lakh's worth in 1907–1908. The subjoined table shows the average price per gallon during the last ten years:—

1899–1900.	1900–1901	1901–1902.	1902–1903.	1903–1904	1904–1905	1905–1906	1906–1907	1907–1908	1908–1909
Rs. A. P. 1 4 1	Rs. A. P. 1 0 4	Rs. A. P. 1 0 8	Rs. A. P. 1 5 8	Rs. A. P. 1 7 3	Rs. A. P. 1 7 3	Rs. A. P. 1 7 7	Rs. A. P. 1 7 8	Rs. A. P. 1 7 2	Rs. A. P. 1 0 7

The increase in the foreign trade is partly at the expense of the coastwise trade which shews a slight decrease.

VI—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

The chief items exported under this head were as follows:—

Description of articles	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms	9,18,397	2,00,779	12,13,333	+ 9,12,554
Cotton	2,34,74,150	3,39,10,066	2,33,43,571	— 1,05,66,495
Fodder, bran and cattle-food	28,85,544	36,38,080	39,85,953	+ 3,47,873
Hemp	4,88,334	6,57,755	4,15,209	— 2,42,546
Hides and skins	61,17,608	58,43,280	43,31,997	— 15,11,283
Horn and hornmeal	1,65,197	3,43,279	2,68,689	— 76,590
Jute	17,02,260	9,98,122	7,65,799	— 2,32,323
Manures	13,66,173	27,32,492	28,93,803	+ 1,61,311
Mica	6,62,079	8,32,141	4,92,758	— 3,39,383
Seeds	1,24,67,215	1,76,63,174	1,52,10,648	— 24,41,526
Silk	2,73,017	2,31,615	2,72,439	+ 40,824
Wood	11,87,458	14,83,046	12,50,862	— 2,32,185
Wool	1,49,648	2,06,593	62,653	— 1,43,939

Bristles and fibre.—The exports of bristles and fibre, which consist chiefly of palmyra fibre from Cocanada and Tuticorin, shew a very satisfactory development, the value of the exports being the highest during the last ten years. The West Coast ports also export these articles, but the trade of each is at present small. The chief countries of discharge were the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium which took respectively 2·98 lakhs, 4·57 lakhs and 3·09 lakhs against 1·41, 2·70 and 2·11 lakhs in the previous year. The exports of this article from the Native State of Travancore amounted to 1·42 lakhs' worth against 1·47 lakhs' worth in 1907–1908.

Cotton, raw.—The quantity and value of cotton exported to foreign countries during the past two years, as compared with the average of the five previous years, are given below:—

Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.
778,146	2,34,74,150	1,052,614	3,39,10,066	821,137	2,33,43,571	— 231,477	— 1,05,66,495

The sudden large increase in the trade of 1907–1908 has reacted on the year under review which shews a decrease of 231,277 cwt., or 22 per cent., while the value has dropped by 105·66 lakhs or 31 per cent. Notwithstanding the heavy drop the trade of the year is above the average of the five years ending 1906–1907 and with the exception of 1907–1908 is the highest for the past ten years. The decrease is due to the low level of prices ruling for cotton. The quantity exported in 1907–1908 was exceptionally large, due principally to short supply of cotton from America and Egypt which increased the demand for Indian cotton; but during 1908–1909 supplies from the above countries were fairly good and there was less demand for Madras cotton of the better qualities (Northerns and Westerns) which in consequence went to Indian mills instead. The smaller exports were also due to heavy stocks held by spinners.

The subjoined table shews the quantity in cwt. taken by the principal countries in the order of the extent of the trade for the year.

Country.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
	cwt.	cwt.
Japan	294,048	247,886
Belgium	319,511	225,289
United Kingdom	161,649	144,503
Germany	115,240	53,850
France	54,531	47,336
Austria-Hungary	18,940	27,411
Italy	20,033	22,918
Holland	41,377	22,482
Spain	17,528	4,722

The total shipments were made up of the three commercial varieties known as "Cocanadas", "Tinnevelly" and "Northerns and Westerns", and were distributed as follows:—

	1907–1908	1908–1909
	cwt.	cwt.
Cocanada	24,986	211,290
Tuticorin	412,274	411,623
Madras	399,152	198,224

Fodder, bran and cattle-food.—Oil-cake is the chief item under this head and the export of it amounted to 853,288 cwt. valued at 37·64 lakhs of rupees against 715,898 cwt. valued at 28·39 lakhs in 1907–1908. The chief consumers were Germany and Ceylon which took respectively 19·21 lakhs and 17·54 lakhs against 13·97 and 14·41 lakhs in the previous year. The exports to Germany consisted mainly of copra cake.

Hemp.—The exports of this fibre were as follows:—

Description	1907–1908		1908–1909	
	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.
Sunn hemp ...	38,699	4,30,194	30,407	3,72,650
Agave (aloe fibre or sisal hemp) ...	30,162	3,66,559	8,916	83,150

The total decrease under this item as compared with 1907–1908 is 31,455 cwt. valued at 4·43 lakhs, which is attributed to a fall in prices in sympathy with the drop in that of Manilla hemp. As the greater portion of the local crop is prepared by hand the produce cannot compete in the European market except when prices are favourable. The United Kingdom and Italy were the chief consumers and took 2·27 lakhs and 2·15 lakhs against 4·97 lakhs and 3·69 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

Hides and skins, raw.—The exports of hides decreased from 37 to ·29 of a lakh while those of raw skins dropped by 15·03 lakhs. The quantity and value of skins exported were as follows:—

Average of five years ending 1906–1907		1907–1908.		1908–1909		Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.	
cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.
89,950	60,85,962	52,136	58,56,991	41,441	43,53,307	— 10,695	— 15,03,684

These skins are classified as follows:—

Description of skins.	1907–1908		1908–1909	
	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.
Goat skins	46,569	53,74,462	40,658	42,43,030
Sheep skins	5,363	4,12,141	767	41,273
Other skins	217	10,428	180	11,024

The decrease of 15·03 lakhs in the value of exports of raw skins is due to the same causes as influenced the exports of 1907–1908, viz., the financial crisis in America, to which was added the fact that large quantities went to France *vid* Pondicherry in order to escape the import duty at Marseilles. The chief purchasers of raw skins were the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Victoria and France, which took respectively 30·69 lakhs, 5·25 lakhs, 3·06 lakhs and 2·26 lakhs, against 37·71 lakhs, 7·99 lakhs, 2·91 lakhs and 8·64 lakhs in the previous year.

Horn and hornmeal.—The chief items under this head are deer and buffalo horns. The decrease of ·78 lakh in these is due to smaller exports to the United Kingdom.

Jute.—The trade in this commodity, which increased up to the year 1907–1908 when a decline of 29·40 lakhs was shewn, has again dropped by 2·32 lakhs, which is attributed to low prices and smaller outturn.

Manures.—The total quantity of manures exported amounted to 50,606 tons valued at 38·94 lakhs, against 49,342 tons valued at 27·32 lakhs. As usual the largest percentage was of the oil-cake variety of which 30,016 tons valued at 18·40 lakhs were exported. Ceylon, Germany, Java and the United Kingdom took respectively 8·80, 3·70, 2·05 and 2·36 lakhs' worth. The exports of animal bones amounted to 10,723 cwt. valued at 5·58 lakhs, the bulk of which was taken by Ceylon (3·89 lakhs) and Victoria (1·05 lakhs). The trade in fish manure shows a decline of 4·39 lakhs, the Straits Settlements and Japan taking 2·63 lakhs and ·44 lakh against 5·28 and 2·23 lakhs' worth respectively.

Mica.—The mica exports for the year shew a decrease of 5,143 cwt. in quantity and 3·89 lakhs in value, smaller shipments to the United Kingdom and Germany being mainly accountable.

Seeds.—The exports of the principal seeds were as follows:—

Description of seed	Average of five years ending 1906–1907		1907–1908		1908–1909		Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908	
	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.
Coriander ..	37,097	2,76,179	32,916	2,25,054	23,691	1,93,353	— 9,209	— 31,701
Castor ..	857,141	46,53,080	611,819	47,66,613	291,016	20,78,709	— 320,804	— 26,84,915
Cotton ..	91,091	8,11,625	99,571	8,50,983	92,399	8,27,911	— 6,172	— 76,881
Earthnut ..	1,368,587	84,61,268	1,219,092	86,82,427	1,487,871	1,15,47,198	+ 268,779	+ 19,13,951
Niger ..	45,870	2,43,163	3,158	21,791	23,869	1,94,629	+ 20,713	+ 1,72,838
Rape ..	89,172	1,63,861	33,348	2,65,349	231	2,344	— 33,131	— 2,63,005
Jingli ..	176,955	11,36,954	161,532	10,71,736	21,353	1,77,336	— 140,179	— 14,94,402

The total exports of seeds shew a decrease of 241,190 cwt or 10 per cent. in quantity and 24·41 lakhs or 14 per cent. in value.

Coriander.—The trade has reverted to a normal figure after a considerable increase in 1904–1905 and 1905–1906 which was due to special reasons. Ceylon and the Straits Settlements took 1·58 lakhs and ·32 lakh against 1·65 lakhs and ·59 lakh's worth respectively in 1907–1908.

Castor.—After the record year of 1907–1908 castor seeds dropped by 52 per cent. in quantity and 56 per cent. in value. This decrease, although large, only brings the trade back to its normal figure. The fall is attributed chiefly to smaller crops owing to deficiency of rainfall, contraction in the area cultivated and to stocks being held over in the expectation of a rise in price. The exports to the United Kingdom, France and Belgium were 10·37 lakhs, 5·16 lakhs and 3·20 lakhs against 29·58, 5·80 and 9·41 lakhs in the previous year.

Cotton.—The large exports of 1907–1908 continued with little abatement in spite of a rise in price. The decrease in quantity is attributed to indifferent crops, and the high price to the local demand, also to the demand for the oil in Europe and America for edible purposes. The United Kingdom and Ceylon took 8·07 lakhs and 1·09 lakhs against 7·19 and 1·04 lakhs in the previous year.

Earthnut.—The export trade in earthnuts shews considerable development, the increase being 268,779 cwt. or 22 per cent. in quantity and 19·14 lakhs or 20 per cent. in value. The exports during the first nine months, which consisted mostly of the crop of 1907–1908, shew a considerable decline. The new crop being plentiful, the exports during the last quarter of 1908–1909 were very large, which resulted in the net increase above shewn. The exports coastwise also shew considerable increase. France, the chief consumer, took 112·41 lakhs against 89·15 lakhs in the previous year. Germany, Belgium and Egypt took ·77, *nil* and 1·71 lakhs against 1·37, 4·67 and *nil* in 1907–1908. The fall in the exports to Belgium and Germany is attributed to the high cost of crushing in those countries. A large quantity of earthnuts of British produce are also exported through French territory. The following were the exports, mainly from the port of Pondicherry, during the last three years:—1906–1907, 863,332 cwt.; 1907–1908, 717,141 cwt.; 1908–1909, 1,088,205 cwt.

Niger.—The increase of 26,713 cwt. valued at 1·63 lakhs is due to smaller exports to Calcutta and increased exports to Germany and France, which took respectively ·46 and 1·11 lakhs as against ·01 and ·14 lakhs in the previous year.

Rape.—Very small quantities were exported during the year, and the decrease of 2·64 lakhs is due to a very poor crop.

Jingili.—There is a considerable decrease in the exports of this seed, amounting to 160,179 cwt. in quantity and 14·94 lakhs in value. This is due to failure of crops owing to want of timely rain, the shipments that were made being chiefly the surplus stock of 1907–1908. Of the 1·77 lakhs exported Ceylon took 1·04 lakhs and France ·71 lakh.

Silk.—As in previous years the exports under this head consist chiefly of wild silk waste, the exports of which amounted to 557,188 lb. valued at 2·70 lakhs against 391,819 lb. valued at 1·97 lakhs, France taking the greater proportion and Italy the balance.

Stone and marble.—The trade under this head is small, a very slight increase being shewn over 1907–1908. The chief item is corundum stone, the exports of which amounted to 4,049 cwt., valued at ·34 lakh, the chief centres of discharge being Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore.

Wood.—A decline of 2·32 lakhs is shewn under this head, the total trade amounting to 12·91 lakhs. Sandalwood shews the greatest decrease, only 9·37 lakhs' worth having been exported against 10·50 in 1907–1908. The chief items in the balance were teak, ebony, rosewood and cedar wood.

Wool.—The decrease of 1·14 lakhs under this head is due to smaller shipments of goat's hair to the United Kingdom.

VII.—ARTICLES, MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

A.—YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

Cotton twist and yarn.—The quantity and value of twist and yarn exported during the past two years with the average of the five previous years were as follows:—

Average of five years ending 1906–1907.		1907–1908.		1908–1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.	
LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
3,234,826	14,99,613	3,561,314	19,35,708	3,994,533	17,99,508	+ 1,302,819	+ 5,63,800

There was a revival towards the close of the year of the Chinese trade, which had been slack for the past two years, resulting in an increase of 4·54 lakhs in the value of the shipments from Tuticorin to Shanghai. China, which is the chief consumer of Indian yarns, took 14·85 lakhs' worth against 10·31 lakhs' worth in the previous year, and Ceylon 1·25 lakhs against 1·80 lakhs.

Cotton piece-goods.—The exports are given in the subjoined comparative statement:—

Description.	Average of five years ending 1906–1907.		1907–1908.		1908–1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.	
	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.
Grey ..	3,121,854	2,79,196	3,176,195	3,81,200	493,655	2,70,589	— 680,511	— 10,611
White ..	90 849	13 312	101,115	24,280	76,374	22,187	— 24,051	— 2,093
Coloured ..	21,569,908	76,83,252	20,824,826	71,81,811	21,040,853	76,91,502	+ 891,418	+ 5,21,691
	24,750,591	79,75,760	24,102,136	75,87,291	21,612,882	79,39,297	— 489,254	+ 4,51,089

The quantity of piece-goods exported shows a decrease of 6 per cent. and the value an increase of 6 per cent. The decrease of 70 lakh under grey goods is due to smaller shipments to China and the Straits Settlements. The increase in coloured goods is attributed to larger shipments of native cloths to Ceylon for the use of Indian coolies on the tea estates in that colony. The increase in value is due to exports of a better grade of mill-made cloth and larger quantities of hand-made cloth.

Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece.—The exports were as follows :—

Average of five years ending 1908–1907		1907–1908		1908–1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908	
No.	Rs.	No.	Rs	No.	Rs	No.	Rs.
1,596,124	7,96,852	1,865,607	9,61,307	1,932,958	9,81,149	+ 67,471	+ 79,832

The trade in these hand-made articles shews an increase over 1907–1908 by ·79 lakh. This is due to exports to the United Kingdom, the trade with which country rose from 8·94 lakhs in 1907–1908 to 9·65 lakhs in 1908–1909.

Woollen goods.—The total trade under this head shewed a continuing increase and amounted to 4·20 lakhs against 3·03 lakhs in 1907–1908, the chief item being, as in previous years, hand-made carpets and mill-made carpets and rugs, the trade in which amounted to 2·71 lakhs, 2·52 lakhs' worth going to the United Kingdom.

B.—APPAREL.

The exports under this head are made up of a number of articles shipped to various countries and shew no variations of importance. The total trade amounted to 1·30 lakhs as compared with 1·93 lakhs in 1907–1908.

C.—OTHER MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Building and engineering materials.—As usual the bulk of this trade is in bricks and tiles exported from the West Coast, chiefly to Ceylon. The trade shews a slight decrease, only 79 lakh's worth having been exported as against 1·14 lakhs' worth in the previous year.

Coir manufactures.—Matting and other articles made of coir yarn continue to form the bulk of this trade. The exports during 1908–1909 were the highest for the past ten years and amounted to 569,743 cwt. valued at 61·90 lakhs against 501,435 cwt. valued at 53·09 lakhs in 1907–1908. The increase is attributed to a greater demand for coir matting in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The chief consumers were the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States of America, Belgium, France, Holland and Portugal which took respectively 19·60 ; 15·30 ; 6·52 ; 5·76 ; 5·29 , 3·94 and 2·49 lakhs as against 13·98; 19·54 ; 2·45 ; 5·26 ; 4·49 ; 3·30 ; and 1·75 lakhs in the previous year. Travancore exported 3·37 lakhs' worth of coir manufactures during the year against 7·92 lakhs' worth in 1907–1908.

Hides and skins, tanned.—The subjoined statement shews the progress of the trade in these articles. The average value per lb. is also given :—

Year.	Tanned hides.			Tanned skins.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Rate per lb.	Quantity.	Value.	Rate per lb.
	cwt.	Rs.	A. P.	cwt.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1904–1905	113,456	74,16,339	0 6	101,552	1,41,86,987	1 6 6
1905–1906	127,744	1,32,89,402	10 8	100,668	1,40,21,729	1 6 6
1906–1907	205,407	1,81,06,218	11 6	109,418	2,08,31,613	1 12 0
1907–1908	119,099	83,47,092	10 11	109,324	2,16,13,726	1 12 6
1908–1909	150,765	1,12,99,187	11 4	114,705	2,27,91,196	1 12 5

The exports of tanned hides and skins amounted to 258,973 cwt. valued at 339·74 lakhs against 222,328 cwt valued at 304·61 lakhs in 1907–1908. Tanned hides show an increase of 30,766 cwt. in quantity and 23·75 lakhs in value, and tanned skins show the highest value for the decade with an increase of 5,381 cwt. valued at 11·38 lakhs over the trade of the previous year. The increase in both cases is attributed to good prices ruling in the European markets during the first nine months of the year and especially to the continued demand for coloured leather goods which has had an appreciable effect on the trade in the prime quality of tanned skins. The total trade in sheep and goat skins was follows :—

Description.	1907–1908			Rate per lb.	1908–1909			Rate per lb.
	No.	cwt.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	No.	cwt.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Goat	6,619,755	50,535	1,07,62,458	1 14 3	6,967,502	54,421	1,14,54,781	1 14 4
Sheep	8,319,821	56,279	1,06,56,827	1 11 7	6,414,190	56,472	1,08,91,197	1 11 10

The rates are based on the values declared for customs purposes and are generally somewhat in excess of the actuals.

The quantities shipped to different countries during the past two years are given below :—

Country.	Hides.		Goat skins.		Sheep skins.	
	1907–1908.	1908–1909.	1907–1908.	1908–1909.	1907–1908.	1908–1909.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom	112,660	144,637	42,657	44,278	33,840	37,968
United States of America	1,203	..	7,013	9,548	11,136	10,724
Japan	..	..	231	26	2,292	2,062
Straits Settlements	..	..	36	21	3,383	3,913

The United Kingdom continues to be a distributing centre for other markets.

Paints and colours.—The chief trade registered under this head is the export of graphite, the figures of which for the past three years were as follows :—

	cwt.	Rs.
1906–1907	35,940	1,87,739
1907–1908	24,919	1,25,161
1908–1909	29,531	1,55,649

The United Kingdom took almost the whole of the exports.

Wood manufactures.—These consist chiefly in casks for coconut oil and chests for tea exported from Cochin. The exports in 1907–1908 were ·97 lakh and in the year under review 1·0 lakh.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE IN MERCHANDISE.

The following statement shows the total trade of the Presidency with other parts of the British Empire and foreign countries, the countries in which the ports of shipment or discharge are situated being taken as the countries of origin or consumption :—

	Imports.		Exports.						Total imports and exports.	
			1907–1908.			1908–1909.			1907–1908.	1908–1909
	1907–1908	1908–1909	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.		
	LAKHS.	Lakhs.	LAKHS.	LAKHS	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS	LAKHS	LAKHS	LAKHS.
British Empire—										
United Kingdom ..	718 30	797·10	2 98	668·38	670·95	0·68	554·16	556 83	1,263 95	1,383 88
Aden and dependencies	09	·14	03	1·17	1·20	·01	1·19	1·21	1 29	1·20
Bahrein Islands ..	..	..	..	·42	·42	..	·42	·42	·42	·42
Ceylon	45 58	49 08	3·02	431 71	434 33	3 59	378 61	382 20	480 01	431 33
Straits Settlements ..	32 95	47·83	8 82	66 26	71·78	8·04	95 64	99·68	105 44	114 51
Hongkong	3 56	2 98	..	1 80	1·80	..	2·38	2 38	5 36	5 36
Natal	·15	·78	·05	1 81	1·87	10	1 79	1 89	1·68	2 67
Mauritius and dependencies	07	2 10	·01	22 50	22·51	·01	30 28	30 29	22 58	32 40
Canada	·01	·01	..	18·44	18 44	01	24·41	24 42	18·45	24 43
Western Australia ..	3·29	1 68	..	29	·29	..	·41	·41	3·58	1 97
Victoria	6·78	3 87	08	9·79	9·74	·06	8 58	8 57	12·68	12 44
New South Wales ..	2·54	1 40	·08	1·71	1 73	04	1 53	1 55	4·27	3 04
Other countries ..	·20	·30	·07	8·24	8 31	·02	3·44	9·46	3·51	3 66
Total of British Empire.	811·21	919·43	6 97	1,126 19	1,135 16	9 79	1,103·63	1,116·40	1,948 89	2,026 73
Foreign countries—										
Russia	2 85	2 85	..	1·04	1 04	..	6·21	6 21	4 89	10·07
Sweden	9 55	9 65	..	·41	41	..	73	73	9·80	10 38
Denmark	..	..	..	·05	05	02	9 46	2 48	·05	2·49
Germany	59 90	62 15	03	115 61	115 67	04	114 14	114 18	140 47	116 33
Holland	3 48	3 41	·03	19 16	19·21	·03	14 02	14 06	22 53	17 46
Belgium	56 26	60·49	04	133 08	134·06	05	39 77	39 82	102 94	156 29
France	35 24	32 07	04	176 85	176·59	01	210 00	210·01	214 43	242·08
Spain	·27	·20	..	3·54	3 54	..	1 34	1·34	3·81	1 54
Portugal	·03	·05	..	1 70	1·76	..	2·82	2 82	1 73	2 87
Italy	2 41	3 51	1·32	21·43	22 86	·08	10 91	10 99	25·06	23 17
Austria Hungary ..	16 07	13·67	..	17·71	17·71	18	14·01	14 19	33 78	33 76
Roumania	2·46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 46	..
Asiatic Turkey ..	84	1 80	..	3·79	3 79	·01	2 42	2·43	4·73	4·09
Native States in Arabia other than Muscat ..	..	·02	..	1·39	1 39	..	2·23	2·23	1·39	3·56
Persia	·14	·06	..	1·45	1 45	..	1·35	1·35	1·59	1·41
Sumatra	9 44	9 82	..	47	47	..	·20	·20	9 91	10 02
Java	1 15	7 06	01	4·56	4 57	..	3 15	3 15	5·72	11·21
Borneo (Dutch) ..	3 87	4 24	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·87	4·24
Siam	21	34	01	18	19	·01	·36	·37	40	·71
Indo China	·01	..	..	1·59	1 59	..	3 63	3 63	1·60	3 63
Philippine and Ladrone Islands	·06	03	..	6·87	6 87	·01	6·21	6·22	6·92	6·25
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	·22	32	·04	13·34	13 38	..	16 94	16 94	13·60	17 26
Japan	3·03	2 96	..	107 82	107 82	·11	81 72	81 83	110·85	84 79
Egypt	·25	·39	·01	8·76	8 77	·04	7·44	7 48	9·02	7·87
Réunion	..	..	..	2·49	2 49	..	..	..	2 49	..
United States of America	13·88	42·95	·08	88 13	88·21	02	100·91	100 93	121·78	144·01
Other countries ..	1 72	2 40	·01	·56	·57	..	58	58	2 29	2 98
Total of Foreign countries	214 20	244 16	1 49	756 83	757 18	59	705 71	706 29	951 38	950 44
Grand Total ..	1,025 49	1,154 66	10·48	1,881 72	1,872 22	10·38	1,811·39	1,822·69	2,897 71	2,977 17

BRITISH EMPIRE.

United Kingdom.—The value of the trade with the United Kingdom, which is about 45 per cent. of the total trade, shews an advance of 100·01 lakhs or nearly 8 per cent. over 1907–1908, 84·18 lakhs being under imports and 15·83 lakhs under exports. The increase under imports is due to larger imports of cotton piece-goods (85 94 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (3 58 lakhs), instruments (2·14 lakhs), coal and coke (1·89 lakhs), provisions (1·51 lakhs), and cement (1·03 lakhs), counterbalanced by smaller imports of railway plant and rolling-stock (15·77

lakhs), and arms and ammunition (2·90 lakhs). The increase under exports is the result of increases under hides and skins (31·63 lakhs), tea (11·80 lakhs), cocoanut oil (6·07 lakhs), coffee (5·97 lakhs), and coir manufactures (5·52 lakhs), and decreases under seeds (22·97 lakhs), raw cotton (7 lakhs), indigo (3·74 lakhs), raw jute (3·23 lakhs), raw skins (2·74 lakhs), mica (2·72 lakhs), hemp (2·70 lakhs), and manganese ore (1·69 lakhs).

Ceylon.—Imports to Ceylon varied very slightly, but exports declined by 52·03 lakhs. This is due to smaller exports of rice and paddy (16·99 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by larger exports of coloured piece-goods (5·28 lakhs), tea (4·81 lakhs), oil-cake (3·13 lakhs), and chillies (2·16 lakhs).

Straits Settlements.—The imports rose by 14·17 lakhs, owing to larger imports of rice and paddy (7·18 lakhs) and kerosene oil (5·53 lakhs), while exports fall by 5·10 lakhs in consequence of smaller exports of living animals (3·36 lakhs) and sheep skins (1·98 lakhs).

Other countries in the British Empire.—The increase of 14·91 lakhs in the total trade with *Mauritius and dependences* is due to larger imports of sugar and larger exports of rice. The trade with *Canada* improved by 5·93 lakhs owing to larger shipments of black tea to that country. *West Australia* supplied less timber than in the previous year. Larger imports of horses account for increased imports from *Victoria*, while the increase in the exports to that colony was contributed by coffee and manures. The fall in the trade with *New South Wales* is due to smaller imports of coal.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Germany.—The total trade with this country shows very little variation. The increase under imports is due to larger imports of metals counterbalanced by smaller imports of sugar, while exports show a small decrease, the result of increased exports of copra (13·53 lakhs), oil-cake (5·24 lakhs), cocoanut oil (4·81 lakhs) and oil-cake manure (2·80 lakhs) and smaller exports of raw cotton (21·88 lakhs), coir manufactures (4·23 lakhs), and sandalwood (2·37 lakhs).

Belgium.—The trade with this country, which showed considerable development in 1907–1908, shows a decline of 41·76 lakhs in 1908–1909, exports having dropped by 45·24 lakhs and imports increased by 3·48 lakhs. The fall in the exports is due to smaller exports of raw cotton (37·78 lakhs), seeds (12·44 lakhs) and manganese ore (2·60 lakhs) and larger exports of cocoanut oil (4·60 lakhs) and copra (3·80 lakhs).

France.—Imports show a decrease due to smaller imports of gold and silver thread (6·08 lakhs), while exports show an increase, the result of increases under coffee (23·39 lakhs), seeds (15·52 lakhs), and copra (7 lakhs) and decreases under raw skins (6·38 lakhs) and raw cotton (3·18 lakhs).

United States of America.—The total trade increased by 22·25 lakhs. The increase under imports is chiefly due to kerosene oil (9·84 lakhs), and that under exports to larger shipments of cocoanut oil (6·81 lakhs), tanned hides and skins (4·29 lakhs), and coir manufactures (4·07 lakhs), partly met by smaller exports of raw goat-skins (5·33 lakhs).

Other foreign countries.—The trade with *Russia* increased owing to large imports of kerosene oil (5·00 lakhs), and larger exports of copra (5·02 lakhs). The increase in the trade with *Denmark* is chiefly due to exports of copra (2·08 lakhs). *Holland* and *Spain* respectively show decreases. Exports of raw cotton to these countries fall by 7·31 lakhs and 4·58 lakhs. The export trade with *Italy* also fell, hemp (1·54 lakhs) and castor seeds (·75 lakh) being the chief contributors. The chief variations in the trade with *Austria-Hungary* were increased imports of sugar (3·91 lakhs) and decreased exports of jingli seeds (5·86 lakhs). Kerosene oil is responsible for the cessation of trade with *Roumania* and for increased trade with *Sumatra*. The increase of 4·90 lakhs in the trade with *Java* is attributable to larger imports of sugar. The fall in the trade with the *Philippines* was chiefly in the imports of sugar. The fall in the trade with *China* occurs exports of coloured piece goods, while the improvement in the trade with *China* occurs mainly under exports of cotton twist and yarn. *Japan* took a smaller quantity of raw cotton which accounts for the decline in the trade with that country, while the fall in the trade with *Egypt* is due to the smaller exports of indigo.

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

The imports, exports and net balances of gold and silver during the past five years were as follows:—

	Imports.		Exports.		Net balance of imports.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
1904–1905 ..	24,83,419	11,98,472	..	30,00,360	+ 21,06,419	— 18,01,887
1905–1906 ..	30,81,901	[illegible]	69,040	16,00,025	+ 30,23,861	— 8,74,883
1906–1907 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,02,158	11,27,134	+ 52,83,127	+ 13,72,268
1907–1908 ..	47,39,010	21,03,769	4,146	46,38,178	+ 47,34,864	— 18,2[illegible]978
1908–1909 ..	47,39,010	21,03,769	6,06,834	26,97,719	+ 41,33,208	— 13,81,042

The net imports of gold and silver absorbed by the Presidency during the year under review amounted to 27·61 lakhs against 42·92 lakhs in the previous year.

Imports.—Gold bullion shows a decrease of 17·88 lakhs, chiefly in imports from the United Kingdom, the decrease being in sympathy with the decrease in other Provinces. Sovereigns show an increase of 3·35 lakhs, made up of increases of 2·25 lakhs from Natal, 3·45 lakhs from Australia and 1·08 lakhs from Egypt, counterbalanced by decreases of 2·02 lakhs from the United Kingdom and 1·41 lakhs from Ceylon. Of the total imports of gold the United Kingdom supplied 35·41 lakhs, Natal 5·25 lakhs, Australia 4·50 lakhs, Egypt 1·20 lakhs and Ceylon ·90 of a lakh against 55·30, 3·00, 1·44, 12, and 2·31 lakhs in the previous year. Bar silver shows an increase of 6·25 lakhs in the imports from the United Kingdom, the low value of silver during the year being chiefly responsible. Imports of Government of India rupees from Ceylon fell by 10·73 lakhs. Of the total imports of silver the United Kingdom supplied 20·47 lakhs and Ceylon 1·45 lakhs against 13·94 and 12·18 lakhs in 1907–1908.

Exports.—Sovereigns to the value of 6·02 lakhs were exported to Ceylon during the year against *nil* in the previous year. Silver bullion and Government of India rupees of the value of 1·01 lakhs and 84 lakhs, respectively, were shipped to Ceylon against ·26 lakh and 45 lakhs in 1907–1908.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS (FOREIGN TRADE).

The total value of Government stores imported and exported during the year under review amounted to Rs 58,89,803 and Rs. 1,65,140, respectively, against Rs. 57,70,028 and Rs. 1,28,396 in 1907–1908. The decrease of 18·80 lakhs under imports is made up of decreases under arms and ammunition 15·98 lakhs, woollen piece-goods 5·12 lakhs, chemicals 2·98 lakhs, stationery 1·15 lakhs, and paper and pasteboard ·76 lakh, and increases under articles unenumerated 3·36 lakhs, coloured piece-goods 1·63 lakhs, apparel ·91 lakh, books and printed matter ·73 lakh and drugs ·61 lakh. The variation under exports is small. The total transactions were, as usual, chiefly with the United Kingdom and with Aden and dependencies.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The subjoined statement shows the balance of trade in merchandise, treasure and Government stores during the past five years:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1904–1905	8,12,25,721	18,00,87,412	9,97,63,691
1905–1906	8,59,14,002	16,30,73,871	7,24,59,869
1906–1907	10,49,75,966	17,56,84,078	7,07,08,112
1907–1908	11,71,89,913	19,19,89,500	7,47,99,587
1908–1909	12,62,45,027	18,66,55,620	6,04,10,593

Excluding Government transactions the figures are as follows:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1904–1905	8,87,26,888	16,04,27,744	8,17,16,856
1905–1906	8,15,57,098	15,76,11,956	7,60,54,858
1906–1907	9,87,45,762	17,05,50,344	7,08,44,582
1907–1908	11,13,79,593	18,17,01,172	7,03,21,579
1908–1909	12,23,52,494	18,34,33,460	6,10,40,966

CUSTOMS DUTY.

Import duty.—The following statement shows the gross amount of customs duty collected on each of the main classes of merchandise and on salt during the past two years as compared with the average of the five previous years, also the amount of refunds and drawbacks and the net revenue:—

Articles	Average of five years ending 1903-1907	1907-1908.	1908-1909	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908	Percentage of difference over 1908-1909
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	
SEA CUSTOMS—INCOME.					
Special Import Duties.					
(a) Arms, Ammunition and Military stores	43,091	54,857	47,038	— 12,719	23 22
(b) Liquors—					
(1) Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	30,303	44,245	70,178	+ 24,933	56 10
(2) Spirits and liqueurs	19 61,368	21,03,170	11,35,556	+ 32,126	2 91
(3) Wines	53,818	55,041	69,833	+ 5,739	10 81
(c) Opium	403	218	141	— 199	[27 25
(d) Petroleum	6,32,936	6,05,388	6,07,749	+ 2,01,361	50 43
(e) Sugar—					
(1) Countervailing duties, 1903	1,312	814	338	+ 91	42 53
(2) Do 1902	222	124	156	+ 32	25 81
General Import Duties.					
(f) Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar and including salted fish)	2,06,685	2 71,501	2,97,329	+ 31,828	7 89
(g) Sugar (ordinary duties)	48,913	44,754	88,751	+ 43,997	139 49
(h) Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	1,72,404	2,31,819	2,33,402	— 8,217	3 51
(i) Cotton manufactures—					
(1) Piece goods, grey	4,30,860	4,24,867	5,59,703	+ 1,36,199	32 42
(2) Do. white	1,11,037	1,05,466	2,23,504	+ 37,878	19 50
(3) Do coloured	2,55,743	2,66,701	3,13,245	+ 11,044	3 63
(4) Other goods	9,410	7,824	11,472	+ 3,83	50 50
(j) Metals and manufactures of metals—					
(1) Silver, bullion and coin	80,893	23,058	1,14,176	+ 41,118	65 62
(2) Other metals and manufactures of metals	2,83,734	4,07,139	4,96,815	+ 89,716	21 79
(k) Oils (excluding petroleum)	13,348	24,549	9,789	— 14,760	60 13
(l) Manufactured articles	5,80,058	2 80,149	7,18,088	— 15,013	13 74
(m) Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	47,892	68,734	83,106	— 15,628	15 72
Total, Imports	40,05,401	47,64,874	54,56,374	+ 7,91,020	16 81
Salt	16,385	7,992	6,858	— 1,134	12 75
Grand total	40,49,786	47,12,866	55,32,566	+ 7,90,001	16 75
Refunds and drawbacks	53,144	60,181	62,541	— 3 639	6 47
Net revenue	39,87,642	46,80,705	54,49 619	+ 7,93 814	17 67

The revenue for the Presidency as a whole, excluding that derived from salt, shews an increase of 87 per cent over that of 1894–1895, the year in which the general duties were reimposed, and that for the chief port one of 71 per cent. The increase for the year under review as compared with the previous year was 7·91 lakhs or 16·81 per cent. and is shared by all heads except arms and ammunition, chemicals, drugs, etc., oils (excluding petroleum), manufactured articles and raw materials.

Export duty.—The subjoined statement shews the gross and net collections of export duty on *paddy* and *rice* with the amount of refunds made:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1902-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	Percentage of difference.
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	
Paddy	1,48,178	84,906	49 376	— 47,384	56 14
Rice	5,89,601	12,98,035	9,55,541	— 3,60,408	24 81
Gross collections	7,07,779	13,88,992	9,31,940	— 3,57,052	27 10
Refunds	13,966	39 807	10 776	— 29,030	60 39
Net collections	7,63,813	12,49 127	9,14,163	— 3,35,982	26 97

The decrease was due to local high prices.

COASTING TRADE.

The following statement shows the value of the coasting trade of the Presidency under each group of ports for 1908–1909 with comparative figures :—

Coasting trade	Average of five years ending 1900–1901	1907–1908	1908–1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.	Percentage of difference over 1907–1908.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. Trade with British ports in other Presidencies—					
Imports.					
Indian produce	3,76,99,939	4,86,23,834	5,70 63,622	+ 1,18,39,788	24
Foreign merchandise	84,50,246	81,13,227	1,04,45,749	+ 13,00,522	14
Gold	21,463	27,303	..	— 27,303	100
Silver	2,98,373	1,45,975	88,498	— 57,578	60
Total ..	4,74,71,946	5,69,43,417	6,81,47,791	+ 1,12,24,494	22
Government stores	14,99,078	11,19,889	11,00,358	+ 80,469	7
Government treasure	84,000	..	..	..	..
Total Imports ..	4,90,45,023	5,70,63,107	6,93,48,149	+ 1,23,04,963	21
Exports.					
Indian produce	3,62,16,143	4,41,01,819	4,37,33,807	— 3,68,012	1
Foreign merchandise	3,81,685	7,36,488	7,07,709	— 28,787	9
Gold	2,048	..	..	..	..
Silver	1,810	..	33,000	+ 33,000	..
Total ..	3,68,00,686	4,48 37,081	4,44,86,512	— 3,50,569	1
Government stores	11 78,626	12,43 103	12,44,002	— 1,01,084	8
Government treasure	11,66,080	84,078	66 824	— 17,254	21
Total, Exports ..	3,92,45,392	4,61,86,228	4,57,97,338	— 4,37,997	1
Aggregate trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	8,82,90,415	10,32,29,422	11,51,45,479	+ 1,19,07,950	11
II. Trade with Indian ports not British—					
Imports.					
Indian produce	5,15,823	6 37,298	4,78,460	— 62,099	12
Foreign merchandise	24,008	8,032	7,293	+ 661	9
Gold	492	..	..	..	..
Silver	14 204	16,400	9,000	— 9,400	91
Total ..	5,52,526	5,59,731	4,93,753	— 70,838	13
Government stores	178	..	..	..	..
Total, Imports ..	5,52,703	5,59,731	4,93,753	— 70,838	13
Exports.					
Indian produce	23,07,957	23,16,302	23,37,210	+ 2,07,797	9
Foreign merchandise	81,982	45,697	33,105	— 12,592	28
Total ..	23,06,939	23,07,998	25,03,194	+ 1,95,205	8
Government stores	6,627	2,800	480	— 1,320	70
Total, Exports ..	23,06,106	23,60,098	25 03,674	+ 1,93,738	8
Aggregate trade with Indian ports not British	27,18,809	29,23,596	29,92,367	+ 1,92,357	4
III. Inter-portal trade within the Presidency—					
Imports.					
Merchandise	1,16,13,855	1,07,02,971	98,07,078	— 13,98,297	14
Private treasure	1,97,624	..	..	..	..
Government stores	1,72,382	1,47,618	40,040	— 87,578	66
Government treasure	2 000	..	..	..	..
Total, Imports ..	1,18,24,361	1,09,23,590	98,47,220	— 10,76,370	10
Exports					
Merchandise	1,17,95 207	1,08,11,253	96,06,247	— 12,05 006	11
Private treasure	1 42,474	..	..	..	..
Government stores	2,13 567	77,545	26,196	— 51,349	51
Government treasure	5,000	..	..	..	..
Total, Exports ..	1,21 67,278	1,08,18,798	96,70,143	— 12,44,352	11
Total, Inter-portal Trade ..	2,39,91,639	2,18,13,090	1,95,28,063	— 23,17,027	12
Total, Coasting Trade ..	11,49 90,019	12,70,99,812	14,23,10,908	+ 24,42,296	7

The value of the total coasting trade shows an increase of 93·43 lakhs of rupees, which is the net result of increases of 118·27 lakhs in the trade with British ports in other Provinces and of 1·29 lakhs in the trade with non-British Indian ports, and a decrease of 26·17 lakhs in the interportal trade within the Presidency. The most distinctive features of the trade are the abnormal imports of gram and pulse, especially from Burma, owing to high prices here and low prices in Burma, and to larger exports of groundnut seed, cocoanut oil and raw cotton.

TRADE WITH BRITISH PORTS IN OTHER PROVINCES.

The subjoined statement shows the fluctuations in the exchange of merchandise with other Provinces:—

		Imports.				Exports.			
		Average of five years ending 1903-1904.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1903-1904.	Average of five years ending 1903-1904.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or Decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1903-1904.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	Country	1,08,29,978	85,51,572	93,81,365	+ 7,51,387	1,01,22,165	1,42,28,109	1,51,51,999	+15,16,840
	Foreign	9,38,893	8,85,853	7,97,493	— 91,359	1,18,743	2,14,243	1,63,810	— 41,413
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Country	37,988	16,125	2,53,681	+ 2,03,562	24,551	2,56,331	2,50,278	— 20,853
	Foreign						810	1,108	+ 298
Bombay	Country	1,26,21,151	1,37,29,082	1,37,56,201	+ 16,710	1,19,01,899	1,39,92,214	1,31,01,382	— 3,81,832
	Foreign	35,42,987	79,56,114	80,84,521	+ 12,28,110	1,11,026	91,528	1,34,226	+ 23,098
Sind	Country	11,91,114	24,02,577	23,31,693	— 9,046	5,23,292	8,46,189	9,47,818	+ 1,01,631
	Foreign	35,128	18,829	2,48,031	+ 1,97,282	25,420	10,567	15,188	+ 1,521
Burma	Country	1,39,11,354	2,18,11,278	3,18,09,660	+ 1,08 27,783	1,18,68 416	1,42 84,428	1,37,30,320	—10 63,156
	Foreign	1,63,696	3,66,312	3,51,241	— 33,901	2,98,484	4,13,214	4,07,253	— 5,961

Bengal Presidency—*Imports*.—The increase in the imports of country produce was contributed by larger imports of jute gunny bags (3·15 lakhs), rice (3·85 lakhs), gram and pulse (3·02 lakhs), and coal (1·14 lakhs) partly counterbalanced by decreases under raw cotton (2·19 lakhs) and wheat flour (2·47 lakhs). The increase under gunny bags is attributed to larger requirements at salt factories and by groundnut merchants, and that under rice, gram and pulse to good crops in Bengal and high prices in this Presidency. The fall under raw cotton is due to the cheapness of the Madras cotton known as Northerns and Westerns, which supplied the local mills.

Exports.—In the exports of Indian produce and manufacture the increase is the net result of increases under earthnut seeds (19·77 lakhs), cocoanut oil (10·56 lakhs), raw cotton (9·15 lakhs), and turmeric (3·66 lakhs), and decreases under refined sugar (4·50 lakhs), niger seeds (4·36 lakhs), rice (3·75 lakhs), earthnut oil (3·71 lakhs), pepper (3·02 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (1·01 lakhs), gram (2·80 lakhs), jinjili seed (1·75 lakhs) and cardamoms (1·16 lakhs). The increase under earthnut seeds is due to a large demand and high prices in Bengal, that under cocoanut oil to a good crop and the increased demand in Calcutta for soap, candles, hair oil, etc., for which this oil is largely utilised. The decrease under refined sugar is attributed to short supply and that under niger seeds to higher prices offered in the foreign trade. The exports of earthnut oil decreased proportionately with the increased exports of the seeds. The trade in pepper suffered owing to the competition of Java, Sumatra and the Straits Settlements.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The increase of 2·69 lakhs in the imports is mainly due to rice and paddy, the high prices in this Presidency being the cause.

Bombay Presidency—*Imports*.—Increases are shown under rice and paddy (5·73 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (4·41 lakhs), pulse (3·86 lakhs), jowar (1·23 lakhs), salted fish (1·15 lakhs) and cotton piece-goods (1·11 lakhs) and decreases under raw cotton (7·02 lakhs), gram (6·02 lakhs), coffee (1·87 lakhs) and ornamental wood, chiefly sandal wood (2·40 lakhs). The increase under cotton twist and yarn is attributed to the growing weaving industry on the West Coast which attracted a larger quantity of yarn from Bombay. The same causes which affected the trade in

raw cotton with Bengal account for the decrease in imports of this article from Bombay. The good crops of coffee in this Presidency account for the decrease in that article. The increase of 12·28 lakhs in the imports of foreign merchandise is due to larger imports of cotton piece-goods and copper *viâ* Bombay and to imports by sea instead of by land.

Exports.—The export trade in country produce fell by 8·85 lakhs which is due to smaller shipments of cocoanut oil (8·83 lakhs), cocoanuts (5·52 lakhs), earthnut oil (3·66 lakhs) and jingili seed (1·29 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by larger shipments of copra (4·92 lakhs), raw cotton (2·98 lakhs) and coir and rope (2·67 lakhs). The decline in the trade in cocoanut oil and cocoanuts is attributed to more direct distribution by rail instead of through Bombay.

Sind.—The small decrease in the value of imports of country produce is due to larger shipments of wheat flour and gram which were more than counterbalanced by smaller shipments of rice, paddy and jawar. The increase of 1·97 lakhs in the imports of foreign merchandise chiefly occurs under sugar, while copra is mainly responsible for the increase of 1·02 lakhs under exports of country produce.

Burma.—The import trade with Burma shews considerable expansion, the chief items contributing to the same being rice and paddy with 103·23 lakhs and pulses with 3·15 lakhs, both due to high prices on this side and good crops in Burma, while kerosene oil fell by 8·42 lakhs owing to the competition of foreign oil. The decline under exports was caused by smaller exports of earthnut oil (4·09 lakhs), jingili seed (3·20 lakhs), fresh vegetables (3·38 lakhs), cocoanut oil (3·20 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (1·90 lakhs) and jingili oil (1·78 lakhs). This was partly counterbalanced by larger shipments of cotton twist (6·02 lakhs) and tobacco leaf (2·62 lakhs).

TRADE WITH NON-BRITISH INDIAN PORTS.

The total increase in the trade with non-British Indian ports amounts to 1·23 lakhs, distributed over a number of articles. The subjoined statement shews the trade with the various foreign ports:—

	Imports				Exports			
	Average of five years ending 1906–1907	1907–1908	1908–1909	Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908	Average of five years ending 1906–1907	1907–1908	1908–1909	Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cochin	9,859	57	838	+ 781	617	133	..	— 133
Cutch	913	..	892	+ 892	2,03,111	4,17,177	3,24,738	— 92,439
Daman	..	..	45	+ 45	6	..	..	..
Diu	..	..	1,860	+ 1,860	1,402	6,302	5,170	+ 778
Foreign Konkan ..	..	..	..	..	885	5,006	1,850	— 3,156
Gaekwar's territories.	1,019	3,650	18,763	+ 14,893	59	1,638	2,758	+ 1,120
Goa	85,8.5	70,444	81,288	+ 10,845	8,27,432	8,17,667	8,41,072	— 76,595
Kathiawar	6,216	3,858	4,792	— 1,068	1,027	706	450	— 256
Kathiawar	1,1.,679	2,45,150	2,89,278	+ 44,128	8,08,389	8,02,750	9,03,767	+ 1,00,017
Mahé	4,241	1,975	..	— 1,975	353	289	550	261
Pondicherry ..	2,741	2,670	2,670	— 195	1,62,377	81,870	1,74,650	+ 79,781
Travancore	1,32,703	2,17,869	75,466	—1,42,412	6,33,904	1,25,909	3,11,792	+ 1,85,783

Sugar accounts for the fall in the exports to Cutch, and rice for that in those to Goa. The increase in exports to Kathiawar is attributed to larger exports of timber. The decrease in the import trade with Travancore occurs chiefly under sugar unrefined and the increased exports to that State is the net result of increased exports of paddy and decreased exports of tobacco leaf. The increased exports to Pondicherry were of raw cotton and gram and pulse.

INTERPORTAL TRADE WITHIN THE PRESIDENCY.

The subjoined statement shews the total value of the interportal trade and the nature of the commodities interchanged:—

Articles.	Imports.				Exports.			
	Average of five years ending 1906-1907	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Building and engineering materials.	2,65,724	1,70,737	1,65,498	— 5,239	2,36,515	1,82,340	1,78,484	— 3,856
Coffee	6,91,540	4,42,911	29,151	— 4,13,760	6,79,010	4,56,572	20,842	— 4,35,730
Coir and rope	3,24,812	2,82,714	3,16,204	— 46,510	2,67,818	2,89,914	3,50,103	+ 42,189
Cotton twist and yarn ..	92,868	80,134	17,901	— 62,233	97,207	8,953	50,491	+ 42,438
Cotton piece goods ..	8,54,040	1,70,497	20,211	— 50,286	3,31,120	90,669	43,923	— 46,746
Fruits and vegetables ..	7,27,280	4,35,137	6,42,303	+ 2,07,226	6,53,560	2,03,663	2,98,030	+ 1,34,427
Grain and pulse	41,84,210	25,15,189	27,25,999	+ 1,53,080	41,54,745	42,61,671	40,10,123	— 2,49,721
Jute, raw and manufactured	1,85,970	1,64,896	2,19,267	+ 48,723	1,66,355	1,55,461	1,10,528	— 44,933
Liquors—Spirit	75,193	68,312	20,316	— 44,987	92,497	82,571	12,856	— 69,715
Malt	1,76,804	5,70,831	1,30,534	— 3,40,277	91,30,230	3,79,749	1,30,013	— 2,49,736
Oils	7,31,671	13,65,371	14,15,469	+ 9,91,202	7,24,063	13,77,743	12,12,383	— 1,65,359
Provisions	3,43,833	+ 4,09,272	6,55,489	+ 90,783	3,34,084	4,89,432	3,55,928	— 33,504
Salt	3,97,134	3,90,326	5,05,598	+ 1,14,971	4,48,546	4,06,189	5,43,626	+ 1,37,043
Seeds	4,36,151	3,11,137	3,81,287	+ 70,150	4,47,814	3,00,136	4,39,832	+ 1,39,696
Spices	4,26,043	1,74,512	1,52,662	— 22,134	4,21,236	1,76,854	1,50,786	— 26,067
Sugar	7,81,283	5,54,004	4,16,327	— 1,37,677	4,02,873	5,87,726	5,31,049	— 56,747
Wood and timber ..	4,20,881	3,71,873	4,10,845	+ 39,472	5,70,810	4,62,183	4,15,101	— 51,918
All other articles ..	14,73,492	9,21,396	7,96,929	— 4,72,061	13,11,488	2,19,256	7,70,610	— 1,48,621
Total ..	1,15,42,259	1,07,02,871	94,07,674	— 12,95,197	1,17,05,497	1,05,44,085	96,36,917	— 12,85,008

TREASURE (COASTING TRADE).

The movement of treasure by sea during the year amounted to 1·64 lakhs' worth of silver, of which ·67 lakh was on Government account.

GOVERNMENT STORES (COASTING TRADE).

The total value of Government stores dealt with during the year amounted to 24·23 lakhs, of which 12·41 lakhs represent imports and 11·82 lakhs exports. The principal imports were arms and ammunition (5·96 lakhs), and stationery (1·89 lakhs), while the chief items in exports were arms and ammunition (4·68 lakhs) and apparel (4·44 lakhs).

SHIPPING.

The subjoined statement shows the number and tonnage of all vessels that either entered or cleared at ports in the Presidency during the past five years :—

Years.	Foreign.		Coasting.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1904-1905	4,152	3,911,997	37,817	13,536,670	41,935	16,515,667
1905-1906	4,016	3,719,592	38,917	14,243,122	42,933	17,962,644
1906-1907	4,168	3,802,411	40,081	14,446,044	44,249	18,180,485
1907-1908	4,229	4,007,819	41,761	16,274,861	45,990	20,282,680
1908-1909	3,967	4,009,807	39,158	16,455,970	43,125	20,465,777

The total number of vessels fell by 3,684, but the tonnage increased by 727,180, which is an indication of the continued substitution of larger for smaller vessels.

Shipping—Foreign trade.—The number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels which entered or cleared from or to foreign countries during the last two years were as follows :—

		1907-1908.		1908-1909.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Entered	Steamers	962	1,921,059	893	1,935,300
	Sailing vessels	1,141	73,879	230	41,309
Cleared	Steamers	976	1,929,490	918	1,972,128
	Sailing vessels	1,145	82,816	231	60,010

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared during the year with the comparative figures for 1907–1908 are given below :—

Nationality.	1907–1908.				1908–1909.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.
British	1,560	2,963,337	269	17,900	1,618	3,207,951	118	11,261
British Indian ..	231	402,331	318	37,310	83	166,787	481	48,851
Foreign	107	187,661	4	304	116	485,729	..	..
Native craft ..	..	..	1,597	81,077	..	..	919	52,207
Total ..	1,898	3,551,329	2,188	136,591	1,817	3,860,467	1,518	112,319

Of the 175 foreign vessels, 110 were German, 15 Japanese, 12 Austro-Hungarian, 10 Austrian, 8 Danish, 5 Italian, 6 Norwegian, 6 Dutch and 3 Swedish, all of which were steamers.

This is the first year in which the number of steamers has been in excess of the number of sailing vessels entered and cleared.

Shipping—Coasting trade.—The entries and clearances of vessels engaged in the coasting trade during the last two years were as follows :—

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.
1907–1908	6,788	14,614,365	95,101	1,139,899
1908–1909	6,773	15,220,466	82,185	1,106,414

The above are subdivided, as to nationality, in the subjoined statement :—

Nationality.	1907–1908.		1908–1909.	
	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.
British	6,452	13,854,188	6,561	14,557,251
British Indian	438	134,976	458	141,227
Foreign	212	618,247	256	766,879
Native craft	31,599	1,006,183	31,876	1,044,113

Of the 31,876 "Native Craft" 134 were British, 30,736 British Indian and 1,006 Foreign.

The entries and clearances in the coasting trade with other Provinces, the coasting trade with foreign ports in India and the interportal trade within the Presidency were 7,463 vessels of 4,203,440 tons, 2,155 vessels of 178,718 tons and 29,540 vessels of 12,116 812 tons, respectively, against 7,229 vessels of 4,010,650 tons, 1,979 vessels of 111,762 tons and 32,776 vessels of 11,651,652 tons in 1907–1908.

Vessels built and registered.—During the year under review 36 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 1,510 tons were built, and 37 vessels were registered under Act X of 1841 at the several ports in the Presidency. The greater number were built and registered at Mangalore, Calicut, Masulipatam, Cocanada and Baindur.

ADMINISTRATION.

I. Administrative changes.—At the commencement of the year 16 ports were open to both foreign and coasting trade and 102 to coasting trade only. In the course of the year the Sea Customs Act was finally withdrawn from the 35 coasting ports referred to in last year's review, in addition to which one port open to foreign trade, namely Kullai, was declared to be a port for coasting trade only, and seven more coasting ports were closed. The port of Boypore was amalgamated with the port of Calicut which is close to it, and the port of Cuvelong was reopened to foreign trade to facilitate export of salt. There were thus 42 ports open to both foreign and coasting trade, one open to foreign trade only and 61 open to coasting trade only at the close of the year. The question of the withdrawal of the Customs Act from some 20 more coasting ports and of the linking of adjacent ports in three more instances is under consideration. The general cause of these reductions in the number of small coast ports lies in the fact that the railways which now run up and

down the East and West Coast within the Presidency have relieved them of the work of distribution.

The Port of Madras continued to be under the administrative control of the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, who is also a Chief Customs Officer for the Presidency. Towards the close of the year the sanction of the Government of India to a scheme for an increase in the appraising and preventive staff, and reorganization of the remainder of the establishment at the Chief Port was received and was brought into force from 1st April 1909. Proposals for bringing the outports and Land Customs stations also under the control of the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, were still under consideration at the close of the year, as also was the scheme for the introduction of an Audit Department.

2. Ports—General.—In connection with the question of the closure of ports which have ceased to do any trade at all, it is interesting to note the extent to which, owing to various causes, of which railway extension is the chief and the decline of the native craft traffic a minor one, the trade of the minor ports is being gradually drawn off to nine or ten of the larger ones.

This tendency is very marked in the case of the 17 ports north of Madras out of which the trade of Cocanada alone, after falling from 209·90 lakhs in 1889–90 to 122·71 lakhs in 1900–1901, has of late years shown a steady and rapid increase and, in spite of a heavy falling off in the exports of rice, stood at the high figure of 323·59 lakhs in 1908–1909. Of the remainder, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Masulipatam alone show a trade of over 20 lakhs, the figures for 1908–1909 being 20·86, 23·62 and 26·79, respectively, as against 23·66, 60·74 and 34·58 in 1889–90, and Gopalpur, which once had a trade of 40 lakhs, has now one of less than 10. Since 1893–94 the trade of Cocanada shows an increase of 61 per cent. and that of the 16 other ports together a decrease of 51 per cent.

Over the long stretch of coast from Masulipatam to Pondicherry, there is no rival to the Port of Madras, whose trade stood at 1,237·67 lakhs in 1889–90 and only touched 1,400 lakhs twice before 1905–1906, since which year it has risen steadily to the figure of 1,889·94 lakhs in 1908–1909. The number of sailing vessels entered fell between 1885–86 and 1908–1909 from 229 to 19.

On the East Coast, south of Pondicherry, the three large ports of Cuddalore, Negapatam and Tuticorin show marked and steady increases of trade since 1899–1900, that of Cuddalore having increased since that date from 74·01 to 153·46 lakhs, that of Negapatam from 92·41 to 146·17 lakhs and that of Tuticorin from 273·95 to 608·37 lakhs.

Of the smaller ports Porto Novo, which has become a centre of the ground-nut trade, has increased its transactions in the same period from 0·31 to 34·39 lakhs, Pamban from 9·02 lakhs to 18·36 and Kâyalpatnam from ·78 to 7·21 lakhs. Meanwhile the trade of Tirumalavasal, Tranquebar, Topputturai, Muttupet, Adirampatnam, Ammapatnam, Kottaipatnam, Kilakarai and Devipatnam has declined and that of Kulasekarapatnam, though it has advanced of recent years, is less than it was in 1893–94.

Going up the West Coast the most marked increase is in the case of Cochin, the trade of which has advanced from 143·03 lakhs in 1889–90 to 496·72 lakhs in 1908–1909. Ponnani and Beypore show a decline and Calicut has scarcely held its own. Badagara has increased from 17·74 to 35·73 lakhs, but Tellicherry has declined from 152·98 to 97·84. Cannanore has again just held its own, and so has Mangalore. Coondapur and Hangarakotta show increases and Malpe shows little variation. The smaller ports generally show a decline.

3. Receipts and Disbursements.—The total receipts for the Presidency under all heads amounted to Rs. 68,51,622 against Rs. 64,59,805 in the previous year. The following statement shows how they were distributed between the Port of Madras, the outports and the Land Customs stations:—

	1906–1907.			1907–1908.			1908–1909.		
	Import duty	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty	Miscellaneous receipts	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Madras .	34,11,920	3,393	1,82,929	39,08,427	2 967	1,75,013	44,37,851	4,517	1,86,431
Outports .	9,59,567	16,10,850	69,682	7,93,447	13-88,920	59,540	10,08,319	9,25,029	27,536
Land Customs.	1,33,973	21,043	1,734	1,87,833	46,033	9,502	1,64,320	43,169	1,938

Madras.—The increase of over 5 lakhs in the import duty is mainly due to larger trade in cotton piece-goods and petroleum. The bulk of the miscellaneous receipts consisted of excise duty on cotton manufactures, amounting to Rs 1,42,295 in the year under review.

Outports.—The increase under import duty occurred chiefly at the ports of Tuticorin, Cochin, Mangalore, Cuddalore and Cocanada and was chiefly due to increased imports of sugar at Cuddalore and of kerosene oil at the other ports. The decrease in the export duty occurred chiefly in the districts of Gódávari, Kistna and Tanjore.

Land Customs.—Receipts on account of Land Customs increased from Rs. 1,86,170 to Rs. 2,09,731, of which Rs. 43,169 represents the export duty on rice collected by the French Government. Of the balance Rs. 1,21,990 was collected at the Pondicherry and Karaikkal railway stations, and Rs 44,272 at stations on the frontier. The stations round the settlements of Mahé and Yanam collected Rs. 3,837 in all, or less than a third of the cost of the customs establishments at those places.

Disbursements.—The total disbursements on account of customs are not accurately ascertainable on account of the amalgamation of the Customs staff at outports and Land Customs stations with the establishments of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department. Those at the chief port amounted to Rs 2,88,962 or Rs 6,500 more than those in 1907-1908. The chief cause of this was that 1908-1909 was the first year in which a full staff of Imperial Customs officers was employed. Another cause of increase was the refund of large sums on account of goods sold under section 88 of the Sea Customs Act.

4. Offences—(*a*) Cases adjudged under the Sea Customs Act.—The total number of offences dealt with under the Sea Customs Act during the year was 1,504 as against 1,684 in 1907-1908. The amounts collected in penalties and extra duty were, respectively, Rs. 10,835 and Rs. 1,169-8-0. Of the 1,504 cases, 677 were disposed of by the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and the remainder by the Customs Collectors at outports. The nature of the cases and the amount of penalties imposed were as follows:—

Offences	Number of cases.	Amount of penalties
		Rs.
Undervaluation of goods	46	250
Smuggling	33	544
Importation of prohibited articles	24	231
Exportation of prohibited articles	7	270
Misdeclaration of value, description or quantity affecting duty	78	860
Misdeclaration of value, description or quantity not affecting duty	31	35
Infringement of the copyright law	1	..
Short landing and overlanding of goods	713	5,328
Landing goods without boat notes	23	145
Landing goods under incorrect boat notes	102	1,481
Other offences	416	1,440

The amount granted in rewards was Rs. 3,468, out of which Rs. 917 was paid to informers.

(*b*) Offences under the Land Customs Act.—Under the Land Customs Act, 814 offences are reported to have occurred during the year as against 1,636 in 1907-1908. The following statement shows the number of cases of detention and confiscation during the past three years:—

Frontier	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.	
	Detentions.	Confiscations.	Detentions.	Confiscations.	Detentions.	Confiscations.
Pondicherry	1,433	1,196	1,258	1,011	511	341
Karaikal	353	323	299	275	243	203
Yanam	66	61	61	43	43	40
Mahé	63	55	51	27	17	11

Goods were detained in all in 814 cases during the year, out of which they were confiscated in 600, released on payment of duty in 138, and released without payment of duty in 19; 32 cases remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The cause of the large number of petty offences reported in previous years lay, as pointed out in

an inspection note by this office, in the prohibition of import of sugar and in the fact that the exemption given to goods of a less value than Rs. 1-4-0 did not extend to kerosene oil and salted fish A decrease of over 50 per cent. in the number of confiscations was the immediate result of the removal by Government of these restrictions.

(*e*) **Cases under the Merchandise Marks Act.**—The total number of cases dealt with during the year amounted to 76, 3 of which occurred in Tellicherry and the remainder in Madras. Of these 40 were under clause (*d*), 5 under clause (*e*) and 31 under clause (*f*); all were of minor importance All the cases were detected in the ordinary course of their duties by the Appraisers at Madras and the Superintendent at Tellicherry. Penalties were imposed in 59 cases and amounted to Rs 423-8-0 in all.

5. Appeals.—There were 27 appeals preferred under the Sea Customs Act against 43 in the previous year, one to the Government of India, 15 to the Board of Revenue, and 11 to the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, or to Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department In eight cases the original orders were reversed and in two cases the amount of penalty inflicted was reduced.

6. Cotton Duties Act.—The total amounts of yarn and cloth produced in the Presidency during the year were 39,635,423 lb. and 7,596,473 lb. as against 36,935,891 lb. and 7,593,328 lb., respectively, in 1907-1908

The increase under yarn is due to larger local demand and increased exports, the latter amounting to 1,392,319 lb. more than in the previous year. The production of cloth shows only a slight increase, but the amount of excise duty levied rose from Rs. 1,35,190 to Rs 1,42,295 owing to a larger proportion being of the better qualities. For the same reason there was an increase in the amount of drawback granted from Rs. 2,666 to Rs. 4,450 although the quantity of goods exported fell from 1,415,544 lb. in 1907-1908 to 1,064,994 lb. in 1908-1909. Less grey goods and more bleached goods were produced during the year under review.

There were no breaches of the law and the Act worked smoothly throughout the year.

7. Documents.—The documents handled during the year comprised 52,321 bills of entry, 81,335 shipping bills, 21,053 import manifests, 21,105 export manifests and 30,652 other documents, or 206,446 in all. The number of documents amended were 9,428 and the fees realised in respect thereof Rs. 4,579.

8. Statistical publications.—The sale-proceeds of statistical publications fell from Rs. 7,894 to Rs. 7,814 and the cost incurred in preparing them from Rs. 6,273 to Rs. 5,798, the cause of the latter fall being the institution of arrangements for preparing copies of manifests with a rotary cyclostyle instead of printing them. The introduction of the revised scheme of publications on lines similar to those adopted in the Government returns which had been agreed upon with the Chambers of Commerce was postponed pending revision of the Government of India's classified list of articles.

9. Personnel.—The year was marked by the death of Mr. J. S. Heaney, Acting Collector, who continued in that office till the 3rd November when he handed over charge to Mr. A. Wolferstan, the Senior Assistant Collector. The service suffered a further loss in the death of another capable officer in M. R.Ry. H. Venkoba Rao who died as Deputy Superintendent of Statistics after serving for many years in that section. Messrs. Wolferstan, Watkins and Puddephatt continued to do duty as First section. Messrs. Wolferstan, Watkins and Puddephatt continued to do duty as First and Second Assistant Collector and Head Appraiser, respectively. There were several changes in the office of Superintendent of Statistics which was held by Mr. C. F Deane till the 27th May, by Mr. R M. Thurley till the 14th September, by Mr. A. H. Kaundinya till the 24th December, and for the rest of the year by Mr. A. S. Kearns. The latter officer has since been relieved and I am indebted to Mr. Deane for the compilation of this report.

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Collector of Sea Customs.

MADRAS,
1st June 1909.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 23.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1909. [Price 8 nas.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 4 of 1909–1910, held on the 21st May 1909.

PRESENT:

Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E., *Chairman.*

Mr. C. G. Tedhunter, I.C.S.	Mr. A. R. Anderson
Commander W. Mitchell, R.I.M.	Mahamad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.
Mr. S. D. Peare.	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Venkatasawmy Naidu Garu.
Mr. A. Scholl.	
Mr. W. Ure.	M.R.Ry. G. Narayanasawmy Chetty Garu.

53. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, 7th May 1909.

54. Read and recorded G.O., No. 172, Marine, dated 12th May 1909, accepting the nomination by the Madras Trades Association of Mr. J. C. Robinson to be a trustee of the Port of Madras.

55. Read an estimate submitted by the Trust's Chief Engineer, amounting to Rs. 2,187, for equipping No. 3 moorings with stronger chains.

Resolved that the estimate be approved and be submitted to Government for sanction debitable to Port Funds.

56. Read a letter No. 758 M., dated 14th May 1909, from the Presidency Port Officer enquiring whether the Board has any objection to Commander Sinclair, R.I.M., Deputy Port Conservator, acting as Presidency Port Officer during his absence on 60 days' privilege leave in addition to his other duties.

Resolved that there is no objection.

57. Read a note by the Chairman on the subject of the such arrangements in the Port Trust Chief Engineer's office.

Resolved that the salary of Cashier P. Krishnaswamy Mudaliar be raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 110 per mensem, from the 1st June 1909 and that he be given an assistant of his own choosing on a salary of Rs. 30—2—36, and that the Chief Engineer arrange to make the cashier's security up to Rupees 4,000 as soon as possible.

58. Read the Administration Report of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1908–1909.

Resolved that the report be adopted and submitted to Government.

59. Recorded Government Memorandum No. 843-1, dated 14th May 1909, intimating that the question of the transfer to the Port Trust of the plot of land of the sand accretion asked for in Resolution No. 30, dated the 7th May 1909, is under the consideration of the Government of India.

60. Read note by the Chairman suggesting for reasons given that native sailing vessels be only admitted inside the harbour during certain months under such restrictions as the Port Conservators may see fit to impose from time to time, and that they be not admitted at all in the monsoon months—May, October, November and December.

Resolved that the suggestions be adopted and the Deputy Port Conservator instructed accordingly the criterion of fitness for admission being adequacy of equipment as judged by the Deputy Port Conservator.

61. Read G.O., No. 254, Marine, dated the 25th August 1908, Board Resolution No. 253, dated the 4th December 1908, G.O., No. 153, Marine, dated the 3rd May 1909, and Board Resolution No. 45,

dated the 7th May 1909. Read also a letter from Mr. G. A. Evans, Senior Harbour Master, dated 15th May 1909, and a draft letter to Government by the Chairman.

Resolved that the draft letter to Government be accepted.

62 Read G.O., No. 80, Marine, dated the 12th March 1909, promulgating rules for pilotage employees other than Harbour Masters and giving the men concerned a choice between Pension and Provident Fund. Read also a note by the Deputy Conservator, dated 20th May 1909, to the effect that the men without exception have elected for pensionable service from the 1st April 1905 and that those of them who were subscribers to the Provident Fund request that the sums standing to their credit in that fund may be paid to them. Read also a draft letter to Government by the Chairman.

Resolved that the draft letter be adopted, and that in the opinion of the Board the men's arrears of Provident Fund money should be paid to them forthwith.

63 Read note by the Chairman submitting for sanction proposals from the Trust's Chief Engineer regarding certain members of the dredging staff.

Read again Board's Resolution Nos. 71, dated 19th June 1908, and 329 of 26th February 1909.

Resolved (*a*) that Mr. A. Pare be finally relieved before the end of the month and he be provided with a second-class passage and accommodation from Madras to Renfrew and paid up to the day of his arrival in England as provided for in his agreement.

(*b*) that Mr. A. McLuckie, 2nd Engineer on the "Triton" and acting 2nd Engineer on the "Madras", be appointed to perform Mr. Park's duties on the "Triton" on Rs. 325 per mensem until such time as a successor to Mr. Park shall have been appointed, and that he be permitted to perform the duties at present restricted by the Board to holders of 1st class Marine Engineer's certificates.

64. Read Marine G.O., No. 179, dated the 17th May 1909, sanctioning the grant to Mr. F. J. H. Spring, C.I.E., Chairman, Port Trust Board, Madras, of privilege leave for twenty days from the 1st June 1909, provided that the Port Trust Board has no objection.

Resolved that the Board has no objection, and that subject to the sanction of Government Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, act as Chairman during Mr. Spring's absence, drawing an acting allowance, as heretofore, at the rate of Rs. 500 per mensem.

65. Read a draft of a revised schedule of harbour dues containing many items of export and import heretofore unenumerated.

Resolved that the draft schedule be submitted to Government for sanction and publication as required by section 44 of the Madras Port Trust Act.

66 The following statement comparing harbour dues collected in April 1909 with those for the corresponding period of the previous year was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of April 1909.

	1908.	1909.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Harbour Receipts—		
(i) Dues on imports	42,297 9 0	58,298 14 10
(ii) Dues on exports	10,889 14 8	10,828 7 1
(iii) Storage	438 4 3	4,746 9 3
(iv) Wharfage	200 0 0	276 0 0
(v) Vehicles entry and hamlage	2,019 7 3	3,017 3 7
(vi) Cranage	7,468 1 0	8,835 8 0
(vii) Porterage, special	185 10 8	563 10 6
(viii) Miscellaneous	46 8 0	....
II. Rents and Tolls—		
(i) Rents of properties	84 8 8	202 8 2
(ii) Dues on ships provisions	111 14 0	38 2 0
(iii) Railway tolls	....	....
(iv) Miscellaneous	0 8 2	0 0 6
III. Sale and Penalties—		
(i) Penalties	1 0 0	1 8 0
IV. Customs Godowns—		
(i) Rent	2,488 14 11	218 1 10
V. Water for Ships—		
(i) Sale of water	1,330 8 8	1,180 11 2
VII. Interest—		
(i) Interest on investments	122 8 2	....
VIII. Miscellaneous—		
(i) Unexpected receipts	....	....
(ii) Profit on investments	....	....
Total ..	68,731 9 10	88,137 1 11

	Actuals of 1908-1909.	Actuals of 1909-1910.	Amount of increase or decrease
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April	68,731 9 10	88,137 1 11	+ 19,405 8 1

67 The following statement of estimates sanctioned by the Chairman and the Board since the 7th May 1909 was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement of sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority.		Name of work	Amount sanctioned	Balance of Budget allotment still available	Chargeable to	Remarks.
	Number.	Date					
			Capital Major Works.	Rs.			
			Nil				
			Revenue Works.				
			Nil				
			Madras Port Fund				
5	G.O., No. 171 M.	12th May 1909.	Annual overhaul of moorings in the Harbour	8,500	..		
			Madras Pilotage Fund.				
			Nil.				

68 Recorded G.O., No 170, Marine, dated 12th May 1909, passing orders on the proposals of the Port Trust Board for the revision of the establishments under the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras.

69. Recorded G.O., No. 171, Marine, dated 12th May 1909, sanctioning an estimate, amounting to Rs. 8,500, for the annual overhaul of moorings in the Madras Harbour during 1909-1910

70. Recorded G.O., No 165, Financial, dated 19th April 1909, recording letter from the Accountant-General intimating that the budget estimate of Rs. 17,00,000 proposed for 1909-1910 under Imperial Loans and Advances has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

71. Recorded G.O., No. 353 P., Local and Municipal, dated 24th April 1909, directing, with remarks, that the medical examination of passengers arriving from ports in India by sea should be discontinued at the ports of this Presidency except in the case of persons arriving in vessels actually infected with plague.

72. Recorded G O , No 687, Judicial, dated 3rd May 1909, directing publication in the *Fort St George Gazette* of a notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No 2721-13, dated 14th April 1909, containing certain amendments to the rules made for regulating the transport and importation of explosives.

73. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 26th May 1909 were ordered to be recorded as follows :—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue Account	3,00,600	78,982	12	0
Provident Fund Account	1,34,200	5,344	4	4
Deposit Account	97,500	4,304	8	10
Eides Sailors' Home Charity Account	25,000	2,198	8	11
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	35,500	703	5	3
Pilotage Fund Account	53,400	13,091	15	10

Madras Port Trust,
4th June 1909.

C. G TODHUNTER,
President.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 23.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1909. [Price, 3 pice

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

From the MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1909.		Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometer. Corrected Daily Means		Observed Extremes.		Maximum Solar Heat in Vacuo.	Humidity	Wind. Prevailing Direction.	Daily Velocity.	Depth of Rain	Cloudy sky	Bright Sunshine.	General Weather.
			Dry.	Wet.	Max.	Min.								
May		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles	Inches	Cts	Hrs.	
31st ..	Mon.	29·619	96·0	80·1	101·8	83·7	127·0	67	S. W. by S.	199	.	70	3·1	Distant thunder storm.
June.														
1st ..	Tues.	·620	90·6	79·1	97·7	76·2	109·6	66	W. & W.	198	0·03	93	0·0	Thunder storm
2nd ..	Wed.	·580	86·5	79·7	93·6	75·6	121·1	73	S. W. by S.	196	..	70	6·7	Cloudy.
3rd ..	Thurs.	·556	87·6	78·6	100·3	82·4	128·6	67	S. W. by S.	182	.	56	8·0	Thunder storm
4th ..	Fri	·507	88·2	77·3	99·5	81·4	97·6	60	S. W. by S.	158	..	58	4·2	Passing clouds.
5th ..	Sat.	·614	89·0	76·6	101·8	82·6	142·6	51	W. & W.	267		20	6·9	Distant thunder storm.
6th ..	Sun.	·596	83·0	76·2	98·1	80·3	102·6	56	S. W. by W.	249	.	60	1·9	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M. and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain, and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 21·46 inches the average due for the same period being 4·66 inches

ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION of MADRAS in May 1909, compared with the average of past years.

Mean Values of	1909.	Difference from	Average
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·735	·019 below	29·754
Temperature of air	86·3	3·4 ,,	89·7
Do. of evaporation	80·1	1·5 above	78·3
Percentage of humidity	78	8 ,,	87
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	134·5	8·5 below	143·0
Maximum in shade	97·4	3·4 ,,	97·8
Minimum in shade	80·3	0·6 ,,	80·9
Do on grass	78·1	3·3 ,,	73·9
Rainfall in inches on four days	9·49	7·37 above	2·12
Do. since January 1st on eighteen days	18·68	14·38 ,,	4·30
General direction of wind	S. by E.	same as	S. by E.
Daily velocity in miles	159	69 below	227
Percentage of cloudy sky	·36	2 ,,	34
Do. of bright sunshine	47·6	10·8 ,,	37·4

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from different points

From	Hours.	Miles	From	Hours.	Miles	From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours.	Miles
North.	5	38	East.	10	76	South	31	235	West.	18	125
N. by E.	4	21	E. by S.	27	188	S. by W.	48	303	W. by N.	17	101
N.N.E.	..	..	E.S.E.	28	189	S.S.W.	25	177	W.N.W.	3	19
N.E. by N.	4	25	S.E. by E.	43	297	S.W. by S	38	258	N.W. by W	12	85
N.E.	4	20	S.E.	41	253	S.W.	23	150	N.W.	3	21
N.E. by E.	5	25	S.E. by S	76	557	S.W. by W	15	110	N.W. by N	5	28
E.N.E.	7	35	S.S.E.	102	683	W.S.W.	12	98	N.N.W.	5	30
E. by N.	8	62	S. by E.	96	557	W. by S	14	89	N by W.	4	20

There were five calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S. by E wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 93 miles.

The weather during the month was remarkable on account of the lower temperatures prevailing by day and night, the feebleness of the air movement, high humidity, the absence of dry hot winds and the excessive rainfall in the early part. The rain received was due to a depression which began to form in the south west of the Bay on the 2nd of the month. It developed rapidly and on the morning of the 4th had concentrated into a storm of no great severity, the centre being at that time at some distance to the east of Cuddalore. It passed inland during the day, moving on a westerly course and partially filled up. Its influence on the weather was however very great. South-westerly winds were blowing into the Bay at the beginning of the month and the storm was effective in directing these for a time on to the Madras Coast with the result that as in October and November under similar conditions heavy rain set in over the south of the Peninsula. By the 5th the depression had passed out into the Arabian Sea and now it began to deepen again under the influence of a strong monsoon blowing into it. Exceptionally heavy rain was received on the West Coast during the 6th and 7th while the influence of the depression did not pass away till the 10th of the month. Hot weather conditions were now established over the Presidency, but as very high temperatures were recorded at Madras and the hot winds were almost completely absent; the highest temperature recorded was 106° F. on the 20th. The fact that so very high temperatures were experienced during the latter half of the month when the pressure distribution was frequently of a strong hot-weather type, was undoubtedly due to the abnormal condition of the surface of the land throughout the Presidency—a condition brought about by the heavy and general rainfall in April and the beginning of May.

Thunderstorms were recorded on four days, distant thunderstorms on six other days, and distant lightning on six other days.

Madras Observatory, 7th June 1909.

H. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 23.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1909. [Price, 8 annas.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5TH JUNE 1909

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

District	Rainfall in inches.			Price in Seers (of 80 Tolas) per Rupee											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice			Ragi			Cholam			Cumbu.		
	In the week	1909	Average of 30 years.	Average for June.	Last week	This week	Average for June.	Last week	This week	Average for June.	Last week	This week	Average for June.	Last week.	This week.
Circars.															
Ganjam	2·8	10·5	4·0	13·9	9·1	9·7	19·8	24·0	19·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizaga- patam	3·2	8·4	8·6	11·0	7·4	7·8	21·1	14·8	14·6	..	19·0	18·6	21·1	13·0	13·3
Godavari	0·0	6·7	4·7												
Kistna	0·8	8·1	3·5	11·0	6·7	8·1	21·2	15·8	15·9	20·0	13·5	14·7		14·7	14·6
Guntur	1·8	6·7	4·8	14·5	8·4	8·0	32·2	12·8	8·8	18·1	14·0	13·4		13·2	13·2
Nellore	1·4	8·1	7·6	51·2	8·8	8·8	..	18·0	13·0	19·5	14·0	14·7	18·1	14·7	14·7
Deccan															
Kurnool	0·6	5·2	3·4	10·3	7·5	7·5	..	18·0	13·0	21·0	17·0	17·0	17·8	4·0	14·0
Bangalore	0·7	6·3			6·2	7·0	..	..	..	..	15·0	13·0			
Bellary	0·3	6·1	3·5	8·5	7·5	7·0	..	19·0	13·0	28·0	12·0	13·5			
Cuddapah		5·0			7·5	7·0	..	..	..	..	13·5	13·0			
Anantapur	0·3	6·4	3·3	10·5	7·0	6·2	25·0	12·1	13·0	18·0	14·1	14·0	16·0	13·1	14·0
Cuddapah	0·9	6·3	3·3	10·0	7·7	7·5	22·5	14·1	11·4	20·3	13·5	14·1	19·0	12·2	12·5
Carnatic															
Nellore	0·5	4·1	1·9	12·3	8·2	8·1	21·3*	15·6	14·2	20·2	15·1	15·3	14·6	12·7	12·7
Chingleput	0·5	3·5	[illegible]	11·3	9·0	8·1	17·2	12·2	12·2	..	..	..		..	..
Madras	0·1	17·1	2·1	9·7	8·7	8·2	17·7	16·9	11·1	..	..	..		..	..
South Arcot	0·7	4·5	3·0	11·3	7·9	7·8	14·4	12·1	10·2	..	..	..	17·6	11·3	11·3
Central															
North Arcot	0·5	9·0	3·9	12·5	8·2	8·2	20·0	12·1	12·3	..	..	..	14·9	11·4	11·4
Salem	0·3	5·5	2·1	9·3	7·4	7·6	20·2	12·1	12·0	19·5	11·5	11·0	12·5	10·0	10·4
Coimbatore	0·3	4·5	3·0	10·2	7·4	7·3	18·9	12·3	12·3	17·5	11·3	11·0	17·0	10·5	10·7
Trichinopoly	0·3	3·5	2·0	11·0	7·6	7·5	18·4	13·3	13·3	18·7	2·0	13·4	17·4	12·3	11·8
South															
Tanjore	0·2	3·4	3·6	11·2	7·7	7·7	20·6	13·8	13·7	..	12·9	12·9	..	11·8	10·2
Pudukottai	0·4	7·2	..	..	7·5	7·5	..	13·9	13·1	..	12·9	12·9	..	11·8	10·2
Madura	0·7	7·6	4·5	10·8	8·1	8·1	18·9	14·4	14·8	17·8	14·8	14·3	18·4	13·8	13·0
Tinnevelly	0·0	5·0	3·8	9·8	8·4	8·4	17·3	13·1	13·1	17·3	13·5	13·6	14·8	11·3	11·8
West Coast															
Malabar	7·8	33·5	21·8	10·0	8·0	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	7·1	29·9	18·8	11·8	8·9	8·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	1·6	20·1	12·7	..	7·4	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin	4·5	21·6	..	..	8·2	8·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills															
The Nilgiris	0·3	35·8	11·4	9·4	7·3	7·3	11·9	10·2	10·2	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = Agency. L = Littoral.
* Average for 15 years ending 1908–1909.

DISTRICT REPORTS

GANJAM

Water-supply generally insufficient. Surada and Russellkonda reservoirs 12·79 and 36·6 feet dry respectively. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of paddy, gingelly and redgram, and transplanting of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

VIZAGAPATAM

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing of jute, ragi, cumbu, gingelly, chama and korra and transplanting of sugarcane, ragi and cumbu in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk and one division. Godavari 0·07 foot above the anikut. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of gingelly and paddy and preparing of seed-beds in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested gingelly, ragi and paddy; outturn poor to fair. Pasture insufficient in one taluk and three divisions; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

KISTNA

Water-supply insufficient in parts of one taluk. Kistna 0·3 foot below the anikat, discharge sufficient for present requirements. Ploughing, manuring and preparing of seed-beds in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal; sugarcane, poor to normal; chillies and tobacco, normal. Pasture scarce in parts of nine taluks, fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

GUNTUR

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ploughing and manuring in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested Harmusic, outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty except in parts of three taluks, fodder sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient. Tungabhadra anikat canal closed. Ploughing and sowing in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested second crop paddy, outturn fair to normal; gingelly, fair. Pasture scanty, but fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water supply insufficient except under springs. Preparing of lands for sowing in progress. Pasture not procurable, but fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

BELLARY

Water supply insufficient in parts. Planting of sugarcane, sowing of garden crops, yellow cholam, oil-seeds, early crops, weeding and removing of *nalá* grass in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested second crop paddy; outturn fair. Pasture scanty or not procurable; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

SANDUR

Water-supply improving. Ploughing in progress. Standing crops fair. Pasture available on the hills; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

ANANTAPUR

Water-supply generally sufficient. Preparing lands for cultivation and transplanting of paddy and ragi going on. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn poor to fair. Pasture scarce and fodder insufficient in two taluks. Condition of cattle fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing and sowing of paddy, korra and cumbu in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cholam, outturn poor to normal; korra, and gingelly, fair to normal; tobacco, fair. Pasture scanty and fodder, insufficient in parts. Condition of cattle generally good.

NELLORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Nellore and Sangam anikats. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cumbu and cholam and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops generally thriving. Harvested paddy, chillies and cumbu in parts, outturn fair to normal; cholam and korra, normal. Pasture insufficient, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, gingelly, cumbu and indigo, transplanting of paddy and weeding going on in parts. Standing crops fair, but gingelly in parts of one taluk withering. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good.

MADRAS.

Pasture sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient. Slight freshes in three rivers. Ploughing, sowing, manuring, baling planting of sugarcane, transplanting of paddy and weeding of paddy and groundnut going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, indigo, ragi, cumbu, groundnut and cholam in parts; outturn not reported. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi, and baling going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi, outturn generally fair. Pasture available, but fodder scanty in parts. Condition of cattle generally good.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cumbu, ragi, cholam, gingelly and groundnut, and transplanting of paddy and ragi going on in parts. Standing crops good, but crops require more rain in parts. Harvested paddy and cholam, outturn fair; gingelly, fair to bumper; ragi, poor to fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Ploughing and sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu going on in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, outturn normal to bumper; cholam, normal in parts. Pasture sufficient except in parts and fodder available. Condition of cattle good except in parts.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of paddy and cumbu going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cholam in parts over small areas; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Grand anikat and the supply of water inadequate for requirements. Manuring and ploughing going on in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, maize, gingelly and tobacco; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder procurable. Condition of cattle generally good.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops good except in parts. Harvested inferior paddy; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient in parts. Ploughing for paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu, sowing of paddy, ragi and cumbu, and transplanting of paddy and ragi going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam and cumbu; outturn poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder procurable. Condition of cattle generally fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over the Srivaikuntam anikat and discharge insufficient for present requirements. Ploughing and sowing continue. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing for paddy almost over and transplanting commenced in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing of first rice crop and transplanting going on in parts. Standing first rice crop fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder procurable. Condition of cattle generally good.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Crops growing. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Cultivation of paddy progressing. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing, pruning, manuring, weeding and ploughing for main crops going on. Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee and tea, outturn fair. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 5th June 1909.—Rainfall normally very heavy Malabar, South Canara; good Ganjam, Nilgiris, Vizagapatam Agency, Guntur, Kistna; light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies insufficient in parts of districts except Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Malabar, South Canara, Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair but some in parts Chingleput withering and some in parts Salem require more rain. Harvests continue, outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture insufficient in parts Circars, Deccan, Nellore, Coimbatore; fodder scanty in parts Guntur, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot. Condition of cattle generally good. Price of rice stationary 14 districts, fallen 5, risen 3; ragi stationary 9 districts, fallen 8, risen 3, cholam stationary 2 districts, fallen 6, risen 6; cumbu stationary 6 districts, fallen 9, risen 7. Public health generally good. Prospects generally fair. Condition of labouring classes good and employment procurable. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

DEPT. OF R.S., SUR., LAND REV. AND AGRL.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
8th June 1909.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary.

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